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A Great Speech.

SPEECH
—OF—
Hon. JOHN L. DAWSON,
At the Great Democratic Mass Meeting,
—IN—
GREENE COUNTY, AUGUST 21, 1856.

FELLOW CITIZENS:

Never on any occasion have I arisen before an assembly of my fellow-countrymen so impressed with the importance of the contest which draws us together. The crisis so long portended by the progress of events has at length actually arrived. The continued expression of unfriendly sentiments, and the continued repetition of unfriendly acts, by one section of our common country in relation to the institutions of another, has at length brought about that unhappy condition in our domestic relations which our true statesmen have long predicted, and which the patriot has always feared. In inquiring by what causes and agencies this condition of affairs has been produced, it is not my purpose to condemn indiscriminately the motives of any class or political division of my fellow citizens. I am willing to allow much for honesty of intention, where I must at the same time condemn the wisdom of the conduct, and while I have censure, broad and summary, for those who have been the guilty leaders to deplorable results, I admit that the inquiry of transcendant importance is how we may escape from the results, and how retrieve that former position of glorious security and fraternal harmony, in which we were wont to feel a common pride and a common felicity?

To the sober reason of reflecting men, there is, indeed, nothing more amazing and confounding than that unaccountable madness, which, for a time, seems to run through a whole community—by which the general mind is lifted from its poise, and made to see things through a distorted medium. It is not without much artifice and persevering labor on the part of those who have assumed the offices of popular leaders, that they have thus been able to warp the public mind from its propriety, and to infuse into it that subtle poison which is now displaying itself in efforts of irregular and convulsive excitement, and a singular forgetfulness of paramount obligations.

Could the caucus of the internal distraction, which at this time afflicts these States, be communicated for the first time to one unaffected by any prejudice of feeling or judgment in regard to them, I apprehend that in view of such an one there could be no instance more flagrant of national folly. Could we evoke from the glorious slumber in which they repose, the spirits of the great men who presided at the origin of the government—could we call up Hancock and Warren—and Lee and Rutledge—and Henry and Washington—what would be their feelings and opinions in view of a contest waged upon such principles as this? Would they not blush and hide their noble heads for shame for the degeneracy of their descendants, which could peril on a question like that of negro slavery the existence of a State which is the proudest boast of all time!

The nature of the present contest is, indeed, unparalleled. No precedent is found in all our past political history for any tactics which shall be applicable now. Ever heretofore, we have all aimed, by whatever different systems of policy, and struggled, as brethren and without sectional distinctions, for the greatness and prosperity of a common country with which we have felt our own, and the happiness of our descendants to be identified. The efforts made by a few discontented and reckless politicians in different parts of the country to rear a sectional banner, were always met by the indignant contempt of an insulted community. Ever heretofore, if the question was whether the financial affairs of the nation should be managed through a National Bank, or an Independent Treasury, whether the currency of the country were better constituted of paper or the precious metals; whether revenue should be raised by the imposition of duties upon imports or by direct taxes—whether the protection of domestic manufactures, and the prosecution of internal improvements fall within the legitimate powers of the general government, or whether these should more wisely be left to the inventive genius, and enterprising spirit of the people, and the resources of the separate States—upon whichever of these issues the politics of the country were made for the time to hinge, the strife was still for the welfare, the prosperity, and happiness of the whole country. No mischievous and insidious distinctions of North and South—no recognition of a line of policy for one section which was not adapted to another, is to be found in any of these issues; and no public man who represented any considerable portion of the public sentiment, dared, either in the Capitol or before the people, coolly to discuss the value of the Union, or give utterance to a single expression in its disparagement.

But alas the change! Is then the race of patriots and sages passed away? Has there been any change in the relations of the various parts of the confederacy, which releases in any degree, the present generation from its obligations for the preservation of the Union? Has there been any change to authorize any abatement of those sentiments of veneration for the Union and its founders, which we cherished with our earliest teachings? Is the Union really less valuable now than it has been at any time heretofore?—Can the two great sections of which it is composed in fact subsist without it, and is it better for each to have separate nationalities?—Can two great republics flourish in immediate contiguity upon the American Continent, and are we indeed reconciled to the hazardous experiment? The men of '76 flattered themselves they were accomplishing a work, which should inure to the benefit of their descendants for a time to which they were unwilling to admit a limit, not even that of the popular governments of Greece and Rome.—They hoped rather that the admirable system which they left for their successors should endure for all time. They were men whom the world have agreed to praise for their unparalleled wisdom and disinterested patriotism. But, alas, for our independence if its noblest fruit—the Federal Constitution—is to be openly violated and trampled in the dust! Has it then come to this? Have the glories of the American Union culminated so soon? Have those illustrious lights indeed grown dim and feeble in the overpowering radiance of more recent luminaries? Have we at length the miserable satisfaction of knowing that our patriotic fathers were mistaken?—Have we discovered that their wisdom was but folly—that the Constitution is a failure—that it is the legal sanction of injustice—and that there is a law above its letter and spirit, which authorizes us to regard its written injunctions and inhibitions, as no more than the counsels of well meaning dupes? And if we are sure of all this, are we also sure that we shall be able to control that fiery and capricious spirit of Revolution whose incipient and reckless steps we discern in these sectional movements? How far do we propose to go? Where shall we stop!—and can we stop there? Will the change stop with the disruption of the Union in two republics, or will it fall into other hands than those of political schemers, who started it for the accomplishment of a selfish and temporary purpose—into those of military chiefs, who will avail themselves of the opportunity to perpetuate their power; and will thus the republic be fritted down into miserable and petty despotism?

These are the truly momentous issues which you are called upon to decide in this contest. The restoration of the Missouri Compromise, which is now the rallying cry, is a mere excuse. Did the parties who demand it agitate any the less while it existed, and would they agitate the less were it restored to-morrow? In 1848, after the acquisition of California and our Mexican territories, it was proposed in Congress for the sake of peace and quiet, to extend the line of 36° 30′ to the Pacific Ocean, but at the mention of which the howl of the Giddingses and Hales went forth from the Capitol in tones so terrible as to "make night hideous."

With the principles upon which that agitation proceeds who of us can, upon deliberate conviction, entertain any sympathy? What is its aim, if any definite aim it has? If any such it can have, it is neither more or less than the emancipation of the entire black race, and its exaltation to an equality with the whites in all social and political rights and privileges. Is there anything in such a scheme of policy worthy the name of statesmanship? And are the distinctions impressed by the hands of the Creator himself so easily wiped away? The idea of amalgamation is indeed too absurd and repulsive to be dwelt upon. That four millions of a colored population can be in any way incorporated with, and insensibly lost in the white race, is inconsistent with those prejudices implanted by nature for wise purposes, and could it be accomplished, would end in the permanent deterioration of the white race. We are bound, therefore, upon every principle of common reason, to suppose that such cannot be the object of this agitation. In what other way do they propose to benefit that race?—We have never yet heard of any project on the part of these especial friends of the black man, for his restoration to Africa. On the contrary, they have done all in their power, by paralyzing in a very great degree, the beneficent plans of colonization—to discourage the idea of such a restoration.

But it will be pretended that this agitation does not proceed upon the idea of a superior regard for the black race, but rather on that of preserving or securing our unoccupied territory, from the institutions of slavery.—This, which is no doubt the view of the greater part of the supporters of anti-slavery, or opponents of Democratic measures, brings us to that system of legislation, which is but recent, and which is admitted to be identified with the policy which we uphold. The defence of the Kansas-Nebraska bill is to be found in its entire accordance with the theory of a Democratic republic. We maintain that the idea that the interests of slavery gain any thing by such an arrangement is a mere illusion. It overlooks entirely the great determining elements in all such cases of the adaptation of soil, climate, and other favorable circumstances of condition, as well as the relative productiveness of free and slave labor. These conditions constitute a law of nature, imposed with far more rigor and certainty than any geographical line or Missouri restriction.

The principle of the Nebraska-Kansas bill, which is the recognition of the right of the people to form their own government according to the will of the majority, is a principle which lies at the basis of all our institutions. It is the same which built us up from feeble colonies into wealthy and important provinces, and which occasioned our resistance to British tyranny and led to the establishment of American Nationality. By virtue of that principle it is that the States of the Union and the confederacy every where exhibit laws framed upon principles of equality and justice, and administered by tribunals characterized by intelligence and virtue; that the productive energies of the nation have produced such fruits in agriculture, manufactures and commerce; that the works of American invention are sought for their admitted superiority by the most enlightened nations of Europe; that we have an empire stretching across a continent from the great Atlantic where the light of the morning sun is first seen, to the broad waters of the Pacific where his setting rays disappear upon its bosom.—All these and more than I have space to enumerate, are the wonderful results of the principle of popular sovereignty as displayed in our government and institutions, and whose successful working cannot be denied without the assertion that the experiment of a Republic is a failure.

Prior to the passage of the Missouri Compromise, in 1820, the representation of the North and South in Congress was nearly poised, and the history of the events of the day shows conclusively, that the contest which resulted in the passage of that act, was one for power, political power, entirely regardless of the interest or welfare of the slave. It was the effort to obtain the political direction of the country and the control of its legislation—to shape its policy in the building up of sectional interests by the adoption of measures protective of manufactures, internal improvements, and commerce and navigation, and by the appropriation of the resources of the national treasury—which led to the fierceness of that struggle and seduced Congress into an over-stretch of its powers in order to quiet the tremendous excitement. The question having been put to rest for the time by the acquiescence of the nation in that adjustment, the slave did not, as yet, in his domestic relations attract any special regard from the North, and the efforts of the Southern philanthropists for the amelioration of his condition were ardently continued up to as late as 1852, when the fierceness of the abolition aggression arrested and defeated their progress.

In the third of a century which has elapsed since the law of 1820, State after State north of the line of slavery has been added to the confederacy, each contributing to swell the influence of the free States, and in the aggregate to establish largely their numerical superiority in the popular branch of the national legislature. The question of political power has thus been fully settled, but the excitement which was begun for extensive political objects has since passed into fanaticism and who were abolitionists from over-wrought benevolence have become the prey of demagogues who continue the agitation for their individual benefit in the attainment of power and place—to the prejudice of the country, and at the sacrifice of its peace and the stability of its institution. The progress of time showed in the continuance of the abolition excitement the total inefficiency of the act of 1820, and its unconstitutionality having been almost universally conceded, Congress possessed the clear right which it exercised, in the passage of the Bill for the organization of the Territories of Nebraska and Kansas, to repeal the same and vindicate the constitution by the restoration of the true doctrine and thus to remove the question from their deliberation. We insist, therefore, that the wild excitement which has run through the country upon this subject is a delusion. It has no genuine basis. It cannot be sincere. It has been raised and is supported by such leaders as Sumner, Giddings and others by whom it is used only as a specious decoy, to elevate, or continue in power, its unscrupulous authors.

Besides the Anti-Slavery, Free-Soil and Republican parties, and the Fusion or Black Republican, made up of the two latter, another division of politicians antagonistic to the principles of the Democratic party, is that of the Know Nothings. Their two most important principles are those of hostility to foreigners and to all who profess the Catholic religion. But whence has arisen this idea of a crusade against the civil and religious rights of so large and respectable a portion of our fellow citizens, for it is in vain that we shall scrutinize the writings of the fathers of the confederacy for any sentiment so utterly abhorrent to these principles, which breathe in the Declaration of Independence, and live through every line of the Constitution.

A movement somewhat similar was indeed once attempted soon after the Government went into operation. The celebrated *alien* act was passed in 1798, in the first year of the administration of John Adams; and though this measure was adopted when the public mind was justly in a high state of excitement against France, for many injuries and indignities, yet this was not sufficient to reconcile the people to the palpable injustice of legislation, which created an oppressive distinction against foreigners. The result was, the unequivocal condemnation of that policy in the signal overthrow of the Federal administration, and the elevation to the vacant dignities, of the Republican party under Mr. Jefferson.

In view of the great services rendered by foreigners in our Revolutionary struggle, the ingratitude of any measure which should contemplate a selfish exclusiveness, was indignantly rejected by the honest patriotism of our ancestors. No odious discrimination against their adopted brethren could be tolerated. In their view, our liberties and institutions were not of that feeble character, that they needed the defense of laws designed to bring into odium any portion of their fellow citizens, to whatever land, unblessed by the light of freedom, they might owe the accident of their birth. The ratio of the foreign to the native population could not have been less then than now; nor could any imagined dangers from such a source have been less. Notwithstanding this, our fathers deemed the principles of freedom as guaranteed by the inimitable features of our Republican system, of that degree of excellence, that any slight misapprehension of their nature by those not previously accustomed to their enjoyment, would speedily work its own cure. Liberty and equality, under the due regulation of law, with the avenues of social and political position alike open to all, they well knew to be elevating and ennobling principles, and they deemed that the natural impulse which prompts every man to study the welfare of his posterity, would form a safeguard of inestimable value, and one which might be safely trusted, to preserve the political rectitude of the adopted citizen. So our fathers thought, and the result has proven the wisdom of their conclusions.

Another element in the composition of this Know Nothing party, is that which discriminates against a portion of our fellow citizens on account of their religious tenets. It boldly proclaims to the world, and challenges a contest upon that issue, that Roman Catholics are unfit for official position, and are disqualified by their principles from participating in the government of the country. It is pretended that by their principles secretly entertained, though publicly they are permitted to disavow them, they acknowledge a superior allegiance to the Roman See. While we have seen no evidence of this, and while by the purest and best men of that denomination, such pretensions on behalf of the papal power are entirely disavowed, the characters of certain of the most distinguished coadjutors in the work of our Revolution is an abundant guaranty of their falsity. Is it for a moment to be credited that the mind of a Baltimore, of a Carroll, of Carrollton, or a Lafayette, could ever have admitted claims so destructive of national independence.—But grant that Roman Catholics may be prejudiced against Protestant institutions—that they may sympathize with every thing Catholic in the old country. Grant that their reverence for papal authority may be of that profound degree as to incline them to a willing obedience to its injunctions, however unfavorable to Republican institutions and government, yet what is their proportion to the mass of their fellow citizens? In 1850 the whole Roman Catholic population in the United States was only 1,200,000, one half of whom, it may reasonably be supposed, are of native origin, born and reared under the influence of freedom, which having thus imbibed the taste will remain with them forever. That is a baptism to which there can be no infidelity. They may recognize their religious duties as Roman Catholics, but they will never accord to the Pope any other than a spiritual authority, and that too in matters within his spiritual province. They will allow him, perhaps, the last decision of a question respecting the immaculate conception; but in a question of governmental forms and institutions, they will assert a right to their own opinions and choice. But allowing a blind and superstitious reverence for the Holy Father may incline his followers to accept in all things, even his wishes as laws, and that these may be sometimes, unfriendly to the interests of freedom, yet what, let me ask, will Roman Catholics ever be able to accomplish, with the argus eyes of more than 25,000,000 of jealous Protestants upon them.

During our colonial existence religious persecution was not unknown among us. Peopled by refugees from persecution in the old world, it is not strange that its fell spirit should follow them to this; and thus in the infancy of our settlements there was little charity of feeling between the Plymouth adventurers or with the Quakers of Philadelphia and the settlers of Jamestown and Saint Mary's; or between the Huguenots of Carolina, and the Catholics of Florida and Louisiana. But the difficult circumstances of the settlers demanding all their energies for the success of their enterprises—constantly menaced by hostile savages, soon diverted the minds of the colonists from the persecution of their fellows. The perception of a common danger and a common interest soon displaced the unnatural irritation, and feelings of mutual respect and attachment gradually succeeded. Thus at the date of the union the fires of religious fanaticism may be said to have died out in the colonies, and the happy period of universal toleration seemed at length to have arrived. But why this retrograde movement again conducted through the agency of secret orders? Do we so soon tire of the kindly offices of fraternal regard; and are we at length driven to discard the hope of human perfectability, and to settle in the conviction of the satanical philosopher, who declared that "the natural state of mankind is a state of war?"

Is danger still apprehended from the increase of Catholic influence? Look at Rome herself, in age and decrepitude, throned amid ruins, and with decay all around her! Look at the history of the Roman Catholic settlements in Maryland, Florida, Louisiana, and the Canadas! That history illustrates that, whether from their inherent nature or the circumstances by which they are surrounded, inertness has been the character of those settlements. They have been circumscribed and paralyzed by the active influences around them, and have presented no appreciable obstruction to the onward march of Protestant intelligence and energy. Shall any of us, after this review, refuse justice to Roman Catholics from dread of their increasing power? The idea of such an extended Catholic influence arising in this country as shall prove destructive of our political institutions, is indeed about as reasonable as that lately promulgated by Miss Murry, maid of Honor to Queen Victoria, who in a work written upon this country, expresses her fears that the Mormon custom of a plurality of wives is in danger of spreading throughout the States.

It is to be esteemed a most fortunate circumstance that the admirable institutions which we enjoy, did not owe their origin to any single religious sect, but that the Cavalier and the Roundhead—the disciple of Calvin, of Loyola and of Penn—met here upon the simple platform of equal, civil and religious rights, and agreed to sink their peculiarities and prejudices of sect, and to unite on a government which should serve for the common protection of all. In the Revolution the blood of all freely mingled for the establishment of our Independence; and the Federal Constitution was the solemn compact that the demon persecution, should no more unsheath her bloody sword, nor re-kindle her accursed fires. No Holy Brotherhood, with inquisitorial instruments of torture, was ever more, in this free and happy land, to assemble in dark conclave, and interfere with the rights of conscience in any—the Episcopalian was never more to persecute the Puritan, nor the Puritan the Quaker. Such, I say, was the spirit in which our Government was framed; and when we depart from that spirit by setting up a religious test of qualifications for the exercise of civil rights, we become traitors to the memory of our fathers.

And now, my friends, after this hasty review of the relative position of the Democracy and the opposition forces in regard to the principles at issue between us, let us cast a glance at the magnitude of the interests which are imperiled by the unatural warfare, which is now waged by the factions opposed to them. How great in all the elements which constitute a prosperous and mighty state is this confederacy! A population for the most part homogeneous, and of the best specimens of the Teutonic and Celtic races—with a Territory of boundless extent, and a variety of soil and climate adapted to almost every species of production—with lakes, rivers, mountains and plains, all upon the most liberal scale which a beneficent nature has anywhere displayed—with the State governments for the protection of local and domestic interests, and the administration of justice, and a national government with special and limited powers for the care of our relations as States, and those which we bear to other nations—with the wisest distribution of powers, balances and restrictions—the greatest equity in relation to personal rights and the rights of the constituent States, and the best guaranties for the preservation of both. The means for the religious, moral and intellectual training of the common mind, beyond what any people have ever possessed—all circumstances and causes conspire to invite us to a career of virtuous prosperity, such as no nation, however favored, has ever hitherto enjoyed.—The field is vast indeed—vast beyond our capacity to realize, for the exercise of the mighty energies of this restless 19th century, in the peaceful triumphs over the obstacles of nature, and in bringing the life of man into harmony with the physical and moral laws of his being. What is there to interrupt our march toward the consummation of that sublime spectacle, a nation everywhere beloved and respected above all others, for its power, and still more for its justice—leading the age in the wisdom of its political and social institutions, in efforts of commercial enterprise, and in the useful and liberal arts—without a source of complaint on the part of any individual on account of personal oppression or privation of any of his rights—with the full development of the resources of a mighty country contributing in the degree—great indeed, yet in which it was manifestly intended by the creator—to the general comfort and facility of the world: What but these internal dissensions break up these fraternal relations which should subsist between all the members of the same political community, in order that general happiness may be the result—turning the energies and capacities which should be exercised for the common welfare, to the purpose of mutual annoyance.

This disturbance, if not already at the height, calls aloud for the efforts of every lover of his country to arrest its progress toward that fatal result. Let every such pause before he encourages further, for any selfish design of whatever subtle demagogue—under whatever specious pretexts of philanthropy or excessive regard for his species—the movements of parties formed upon partial principles, which contemplate the advancement of sectional interests only, and which openly contemn the provisions of our common bond of union.

It must be plain to every intelligent and honest inquirer after the truth, that the Democratic is at this time the only party which upon this great national issue stands unaffected with any taint of corruption, and is sound to the core. Look to the history of that party. Is there anything almost, which has in an eminent degree conduced to the greatness, the welfare and happiness or the honor of the nation, which has not owed its origin to that party? The charter of our Independence sprang from the pen of Jefferson, and that by which our Republican liberties were established and their preservation secured, was the work of the wise and excellent Madison—both Democrats whom it is ever safe to follow. It has been under Democratic principles and policy that the centralizing tendencies of our federal system have been successfully resisted, and the rights of the States duly preserved—that the General Government has been restricted to the exercise of its legitimate powers, and the dangers of a latitudinarian policy avoided—that the finances of the nation have been rescued from the control of a colossal and irresponsible corporation, and managed through its own agents with safety, cheapness, convenience and satisfaction to the public; that the imposition of duties upon foreign products has been made with reference chiefly to revenue, while within the revenue limit adequate protection has been given to American industry and skill—and that works of Internal Improvement have been wisely relinquished by the General Government, and left to the resources of private capital and State enterprise. It has been under Democratic administrations that our National Territory has come to embrace the Floridas and Louisiana, and Texas, and has been extended till the semi-barbarous lands of New Mexico and California and have been brought under the radiance of our National ægis. The Democracy have ever contended for a pure and honest administration of the Constitution, regardless of sectional clamor; and faithful to their honorable antecedents, they have sought by the Kansas and Nebraska acts to remove from the Statute Book of the nation, a restriction unjust in itself, and for whose imposition no legal authority existed.

There is one other point of view in which I desire to present this subject, and I have done. We, in these United States, are everywhere communities made up of classes which have all a great personal interest at stake.—Next to the secure enjoyment of the right of personal liberty, which we justly prize above all others, is the secure enjoyment of our private acquisitions made in the regular course of industry subservient to law. Experience and observation alike teach us that there is nothing so conducive to individual and public prosperity and happiness, as the free and unmolested pursuit and secure enjoyment of private property. Yet do we ever reflect how slow has been the progress of that right to the perfection in which it exists with us? True, it has for centuries constituted one of the principal objects of the Laws of England, as laid down by Blackstone.—True, it was one of the guaranties contained in Magna Charta. True, it was guarantied by the Petition of Right to which the assent of Charles I. was extorted by the commons; and that it was still further secured by the Declaration of Rights at the Revolution of 1688. But practically, what after all was this security? Was it not the very question which brought Charles the I. to the block?—It was the assumption of the British Government of the right to take our property without our consent, which led to the separation of the colonies, and occasioned the erection of our municipal and federal governments with new guaranties for that and all other rights. What is the right of property in other countries of Europe? Do we find, for instance, in France, in Austria, in the States of Italy, that free spirit of enterprise in acquisition, and that security for enjoyment, when acquired, of which as Americans we are so justly proud? France, indeed, may read us a powerful lesson, for she set out, after having got rid, by the summary process of bloody revolution, of all the abuses of her old regal system, and undertook to frame a government which should perfectly secure the citizen in every right which can belong to man in a state of society. But how has she succeeded? From the errors and uncertainties of ill-directed effort we have seen her again and again, seek refuge in the quietude of Imperial chains.

Will not such a glance at existing facts teach us how to prize the privileges which we possess in the superior justice and equality of our institutions and frame of government, and render us anxious for their stability? Will they not instruct us in the danger of parting with the substance in pursuit of the shadow? Shall we not learn, then, how rare a thing is a perfect government, and that if that of these States be not so, we may despair of ever beholding it.

Let me appeal to you, men of commerce!—for whom the steamer ploughs the wave, and the locomotive penetrates the mountain and the valley, who look to the stability of your Government, her laws and institutions, for the success of your ventures, and the continuance of a prosperous exchange. I appeal to you who spin and who weave, who forge and who fabricate a thousand objects of utility and elegance—manufacturers of whatever name!—is it for you to part so readily with the solid advantages which you enjoy by doing aught to endanger, under whatever guise of a superior virtue, an order of things to which you owe so much! I appeal to you, tillers of the soil, among whom honesty, virtue, intelligence, and love of country, make their especial abode—who could as soon dispense with the beautiful succession of the seasons, as with the continuance unimpaired, of a system which showers upon you such daily benefits—which is knit together with your habits of thought and your most ardent affections—are you prepared to disturb the present harmony of our governmental structure, to cast it aside and seek in the crude and interested plans of extreme politicians, the means of imparting to that structure a new efficacy unforseen by your wise forefathers?

To the great mass of you, my fellow-citizens, it is of little importance which of half a dozen divisions of politicians have the offices of the country, but it does behoove you to look well to it, that you do not, for the paltry purpose of gratifying an unbridled philanthropy and misdirected patriotism, risk the durability of interests which are of incalculable importance to you and your descendants. I pretend to no special gift of prophecy, and presume not to conjecture how far you may go in the deliberate violation of those principles upon which the confederacy was framed, and still its existence may be preserved. It is sufficient for me that safety is found in that party which has always aimed in the first place to preserve the cardinal features of our system free from encroachments, from whatever source. Evils or irregularities existing within the Government they are willing to leave to the healing hand of time, confident that with its progress they will slough off, as a disease, with the general invigoration of the system. Thus slavery, in the good time appointed by the Supreme Ruler will be quietly put off without violence, but with a gently detaching hand—just as nature, in the grateful change of the seasons, gradually lays aside the garb of winter, and passes into her glorious array of summer flowers and autumn fruits. And thus the African, now the miserable sport of a mock philanthropy, shall at length, when his true friends shall have been allowed to prosecute unimpeded their designs of benevolence, stand once more upon his native soil, and shall carry with him from his bondage the seeds of a christian civilization which shall ripen into a glorious fruitage beneath those tropical skies.

Passing from the consideration of the principles involved in this contest, it remains for me to add a few words in regard to our candidates. And here, as a Pennsylvanian, I acknowledge, and you will acknowledge with me, the pride and satisfaction inspired by the fact that the choice of the National Democracy has at length fallen upon a distinguished citizen of our glorious old Commonwealth. If we have cause to be proud that our nominee is a son of Pennsylvania, we have not less cause of exultation that that son is James Buchanan—a name which from a union of high personal qualities demands admiration, respect, and confidence. Born and nurtured in the bosom of Pennsylvania, we claim an especial right to an acquaintance with the development of his eminent abilities, and their continued exercise on behalf of the people. Emerging into public life as a member of the Bar, amidst a host of legal luminaries, the superiors of whom no country or time has witnessed—when Sergeant and Hopkins and M'Kean—and Ross and Baldwin and Addison were still upon the stage—his powers were trained and directed in contact with such minds as theirs. His experience for more than a quarter of a century in the councils of the nation as a Senator, as Secretary of State and Foreign Minister, accredited to the two greatest of the European Powers, in equal conflict with the most skillful diplomatists of the age—has given him that political wisdom which if not always attainable, is yet always to be desired in the Chief Magistrate of the Republic.—On every theatre on which they have been exerted, the lustre of his great talents have been seen and acknowledged wherever the English language is spoken and read. Nor is the purity of his private character inferior to his public reputation.

The country is now about to manifest its gratitude for the distinguished public services which it has received at his hands. It will not forget in this contest the great value of those services in resisting the rise of sectionalism, in direct attacks upon the institution of slavery—or to an inflated paper currency, placing the wages of the laborer at the mercy of its expansions and contractions!—his opposition to the bank of the United States, and to the passage of a general Bankrupt law!—and his noble advocacy of the annexation of Texas. The merchants of our seaport towns will not forget the importance of his labors while the Representative of this country at the Court of St. Petersburg, in securing for them, by the first commercial treaty which we formed with the Court, the trade of the Baltic and Black seas—and his recent maintenance, as Minister to England, of our national rights in the Diplomatic controversies carried on with that power in relation to the Central American and enlistment questions, have secured for him the ardent admiration and approval of his countrymen, Associated with the name of Mr. Buchanan in this contest, is that of John C. Breckinridge—a man who at a youthful age has shown talents of the highest order, and an ardent and able advocacy of popular principles. To me he is a familiar friend. We entered public life together, when I met him for the first time in the National Capitol, one of the Representatives of that lovely State which the Indian resigned with the keenest regret, and which still bears the memory of his struggles in its name of "the dark and bloody ground." He came from that district of Kentucky so long represented by Henry Clay, who illustrated the largeness of his patriotism in embracing all classes of his fellow citizens, by declaring upon one occasion that "Kentucky was the Ireland of America."

Our candidates are worthy of our cause, and the cause worthy of our most strenuous efforts. It is the cause of the Constitution and the Union, and all of our most valued institutions—of our very liberties and national existence. Let us be true to that cause, and victory cannot fail to be the reward of our services.

REMARKS
—OF—
HON. JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE,
—AT THE—
Tippecanoe Battle Ground Convention.

After being introduced to the vast assemblage by the President of the Convention, Hon. *John Pettit*, Mr. Breckinridge spoke in substance as follows:

He said he never, in the whole course of his life, felt more regret at being unable, upon this occasion, to address his fellow-citizens, who had met in friendly communion for the Union upon ground so sacred. On his way hither, he had been called upon so frequently to address the people, that his voice had been rendered extremely hoarse. He was totally incompetent to make himself heard by the vast assemblage present, and could not do more than to address those within the sound of his voice, intending, in a few earnest words, to speak of our common country and its interests.

He said there were present to-day thousands of Kentuckians, who felt that they had the right to assemble upon that blood-bought ground, where their fathers had united before with their Indian brothers, in defence of our country from a foreign and a savage foe.—That man must be blind, indeed, who did not consider this Confederacy in danger. The animosity, vindictiveness and ill-will shown toward the Southern portion of it and its people by a new party, might do it between two nations at war with one another, but as between brethren of our common country it was reprehensible. and if persisted in would lead to disunion. The geographical line feared by Washington had been drawn, and it was a portentious omen of evil.

The difference was not between individuals but a difference between one community of men against another—an array of States against States. This was no time to deceive. He would express his convictions that fifteen States believe that the Republican party was making most persistent efforts to create vindictive feeling in the minds of the people of the other portion of the Union, against the South. To create this unnatural prejudice it had been charged that it was the design of the South to be aggressive upon the North—to use the federal powers of the government to propogate slavery. This was not true. To whatever extent he might be authorized to speak for the Southern States he pronounced it untrue. He was connected with no political organization which desired to extend slavery; nor was he connected with one that opposed the free expression of the voice of new communities upon this and all other domestic questions. The Democratic party had endorsed the principle of leaving the people of the Territories free to say for themselves whether they should have slavery or not. He was in Congress when the Kansas-Nebraska bill became a law, and if it had proscribed the North, he would not have voted for it.—Had it proscribed the South he would not have sanctioned it.

The Democratic party in endorsing the principle of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, had, from its very nature, to take that position.—It was not a pro-slavery or an anti-slavery party, but a Constitutional party. One reason why the Democratic party had remained a united party, was because of its adherence to a few plain, simple truths, embodied in the Constitution of our country. The Democratic party, adhering to the plain precepts of the common bond of union, had been compelled, in justice to itself, to oppose a United States Bank, a Protective Tariff, and when the new organization called American, or Know-Nothing, arose, ti was likewise compelled to oppose it, if true to its principles. But those questions had passed, and he had no motive to bring up what was gone. In reference to the organization of which he had spoken, he would only say that the fever had abated, the delirium was over, and the patient was sane again.

The Democratic party had not now undertaken to legislate slavery into Territories no more than it did when New Mexico and Utah were made territories—the same principle governed in both: that of leaving the people thereof perfectly free to establish their domestic institutions, in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the Union. He spoke of the Democratic party in its federal relations. If the citizens of Indiana ought to abolish capital punishment in their State, the citizens of Kentucky had no right to oppose them, and so of the question of slavery and of all other local questions. This was the Democratic principle, and the difference between Democracy and so-called Republicanism, was that the former refuse to employ the Federal Constitution to propagate any local question or any fanaticism of the day. These were matters to be determined by the internal regulations of each State, by themselves. The beauty of the American system of government was that in external affairs we presented a unit, whilst in local affairs we were a community governed by the interests of distinct localities. To the world a nation, to ourselves a confederacy. Perfect equality was given to all who compose the nation. It was no betrayal of this principle, in practice, if outrages for the moment had been committed. These were the accidents of the principle. It could not be charged that one system of government was a failure because the people of Rhode Island had been at war with one another as to the form of State Constitution they should live under; or, that because in California the powers of government had been transferred (he would not stop to say whether rightfully or not) to an irresponsible association. Our government was not a failure because of disturbances engendered by folly or ambition.

He asked, when these territories come to be admitted into the Union, what principle would govern the Democratic, Whig, Union, Constitutional party? That they should come in, each, as sisters. All of the thirteen colonies were slave-holding States once—at the time the Constitution was framed, twelve were so. Because this was so, would they have done right to have refused the admission into the Union of free States? Clearly not.

The disturbances in Kansas were but the pretext for ulterior designs. An angel from heaven could not satisfy the sectionalists, whose designs were to get up a party in this Union to make war upon the South. The boldest of them avow it—the more candid demand universal emancipation everywhere.—In their platform they declare that the Declaration of Independence, with its whole abstract truths, is embodied in the Constitution of the United States. That portion which guarantees life, liberty and happiness, is claimed to all persons, without distinction of color, and the federal powers of the government are construed to give them power to control and regulate the domestic institutions of the States. If this doctrine prevail, he asked, can such a party be expected to administer the government under a limited constitution? Powers were construed by them sufficient to dissolve the Union. To accomplish this, one half of the Union was to be arrayed against the other.

It was in vain to tell the people that the Republican was not a sectional party. In formation, purposes, objects, *boundaries*, it leaves out one half of the Union. It cuts the country in two and declares its purpose as a *Northern* party to take possession of the government in a manner most insulting to the South. What was the condition of affairs? State was being arrayed against State, the Northern frontier was the scene of bloody strife, and all the appliances of money and systematic effort, in and out of Congress, used to array the *people* of the two sections one against the other. Language of bitterness, obloquy and hatred was uttered against the people of one portion of the Union by this sectional party.

This government was composed of *people* and States. How would, he asked, fifteen States feel ostracised from the Confederacy? Could not the fulminators of this strife pause long enough to see the consequences? It was claimed by them that they sought the control of the government to promote the "general welfare" of the country. If the southern States were in the majority, and were to take exclusive possession of the government, would it promote the "general welfare?" Would it tend to "form a more perfect Union?"—The genius of discord was abroad in the land, and the day predicted by Washington was upon us. The meaning of this sectional movement was, that the States shall not live as our fathers lived together, in peace, harmony and union. The triumph of this party would ostracise the South, from participation in the affairs of the government. Who believes, he said, that this Union can survive when the affections of the people are sealed up. When the woodman entered the forest, he belted the tree, and when girdled, the sap which kept it alive ceased to flow, and decayed gradually, until death finally ensued. So with the Union.

He referred to the language of Washington in his farewell address, and said that this new organization was born under the condemnation of the Father of his Conntry. The day he predicted was at hand. His warning and solemn admonition to beware of geographical parties had not been heeded. With what terrible distinctness had he depicted this sectional party. He believed this party had sit for the portrait, and that Washington had painted it in colors that would never fade.

He referred to the memories of Clay and Jackson, quoting their language in evidence of the fact that they had always discountenanced sectionalism. Search the roll of patriotic dead, said he, and look at the illustrious living, and you would find their names all on the record against this movement.—The testimony of the dead and the position of the living were against this movement.—He meant no offence to those who differed with him, but this was his honest conviction, and he held to no sentiment that he was not willing to utter in any quarter of the country.

If the Union was to be scarred by fanatical hands, shall Kentucky and Indiana be separated? He would recall the time when these States were closely united together—when they stood with arms locked in fraternal brotherhood. Together they had defended this soil against a foreign and savage foe. Kentucky, though her people were few and scattered never turned a deaf ear to the calls of her country. In all the limits of your State not a battle field could be found which had not been the receptacle of the blood and bones of Kentuckians. And, to-day, we stood upon the ashes of her dead, where every turf was a soldier's sepulchre. We want, said he, to share with you the blessings of this government, and will Indiana join with any sectional party which seeks to prevent us from enjoying so priceless a boon? He had no fear of it. The old men and the young around him, the matrons in the dignity of womanhood, and the maidens in the prime of beauty, tell me, in a language that cannot be mistaken, that you will not. (Cries of never, never, never!)

It was full time that you were aroused for the safety of the Union—the peril is upon you. Then let your exultant shouts be that you will cling to that Constitution and that Union under which we have heretofore lived so happily; and record a vow, never to be broken, to never unite with sectional parties to divide the Union with sectional lines. Frown down disunion and disunionists. The beautiful Ohio, then, will continue only an imaginary boundary between a community of brothers.

[After the conclusion of his address, Mr. Breckinridge was greeted with rounds of cheers and applause.]

Buchanan's Popularity.

The Delaware *Gazette* very truly remarks: "Nothing proves more clearly the popularity of Mr. Buchanan than the fact that members of both the opposite factions assert a preference for his election. It is therefore a very common occurrence to see a Know Nothing and a Republican meet and separate—the one declaring that he would prefer Buchanan to Fillmore, and the other swearing Fremont is an Abolitionist, opposed to the Union, and that he would vote for Buchanan in preference.

The reason of this is in the fact that each of these parties know Mr. Buchanan to be a great and wise man, in whose keeping all the interests of the government will be entirely secure."

THE GLOBE.

Circulation—the largest in the county.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday, September 17, 1856.

FOR PRESIDENT,
JAMES BUCHANAN, of Pennsylvania.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE, of Ky.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,
GEORGE SCOTT, of Columbia county.
FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,
JACOB FRY, Jr., of Montgomery co.
FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL,
JOHN ROWE, of Franklin county.

DEMOCRATIC DISTRICT TICKET.

CONGRESS,
CYRUS L. PERSHING, of Cambria county.
SENATE,
JOHN CRESSWELL, of Blair county.
ASSEMBLY,
JOHN H. LIGHTNER, of Shirleysburg.
Dr. R. W. CHRISTY, of Blair county.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET.

SHERIFF,
GRAFFUS MILLER, of Huntingdon.
ASSOCIATE JUDGES,
JOHN LONG, of Shirleysburg.
JOHN CRESSWELL, of West.
COMMISSIONER,
HENRY ZIMMERMAN, of Hopewell.
DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
DAVID BARRICK, of Barree.
AUDITOR,
AUGUSTINE L. GRIM, of Huntingdon.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

SENATORIAL,
Charles R. Buckalew, Wilson M'Candless.
DISTRICT.
1—Geo. W. Nebinger,
2—Pierce Butler,
3—Edward Wartman,
4—Wm. H. Witte,
5—John McNair,
6—John N. Brinton,
7—David Laury,
8—Charles Kessler,
9—James Patterson,
10—Isaac Slenker,
11—F. W. Hughes,
12—Thomas Osterhout,
13—Abraham Edinger,
14—Reuben Wilber,
15—George A. Crawford,
16—James Black,
17—H. J. Stahle,
18—John D. Roddy,
19—Jacob Turney,
20—J. A. J. Buchanan,
21—Wm. Wilkins,
22—James G. Campbell,
23—T. Cunningham,
24—John Keatly,
25—Vincent Phelps.

THE BUCHANAN PLATFORM.

"The Federal Union—it must be preserved."—ANDREW JACKSON.

—"*Disunion is a word which ought not to be breathed amongst us, even in a whisper. The word ought to be considered one of dreadful omen, and our children should be taught that it is sacrilege to pronounce it.*"—JAMES BUCHANAN.

Circulate "The Globe!"

THE GLOBE will be furnished to subscribers at the following rates:

For three months, payment in advance	$ 50
"...six..."..."	75
"...one year..."..."	1 50

We have hundreds of readers in the county who are not subscribers! How many of these will send in their names? Since the first of August we have added the names of a good number of the most influential men in the county who have heretofore acted with the Whig party. We have room for at least one hundred more of the same kind, and for all Democrats, Black Republicans and Know Nothings who want correct information.—Send in your names. Don't depend upon borrowing from your neighbors.

Speech of John L. Dawson.

We commend the able and eloquent speech of the Hon. JOHN L. DAWSON, contained in this paper, to the candid perusal of every voter into whose hands it may fall. Since the commencement of the present contest—big, as it is, and as it must result, with weal or wo to our country—we have devoted our paper almost entirely to political affairs. We have eschewed everything of an abusive character calculated to do violence to the feelings of the honest portion of our political opponents. We have, however, spoken the truth, freely and fearlessly, and this we shall continue to do, however much others may seem to differ. We have given many able speeches and documents exposing the recklessness and folly of the opposition parties, but none more so than the speech of Mr. Dawson. In a calm, dignified, and eloquent manner, he reviews the state of the parties and the issues now before the people, and exhibits in light clear as day the result that must follow the success of the fanatical abolitionsists who are supporting John C. Fremont. Mr. Dawson is one of the ablest champions of democracy in the old Keystone—a man of unimpeachable honor and integrity, and respected for his honesty in political as well as private life. Read the speech, and then give it to your neighbor and ask him to read it.

We also give a sketch of the remarks of Hon. JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE, the Democratic candidate for Vice President, in Indiana. It is a clear exposition of the issues involved in the present Presidential contest.

JOHN R. EDIE.—This unscrupulous political demagogue has received the Know-Nothing nomination for Congress. By his chicanery he received the nomination by the Whigs at the last Congressional election, although he was at the same time the secret nominee of the Know-Nothings, and when, during the contest this charge was made against him, he solemnly denied it, and thus the Whigs were duped into his support. He came before the people with a falsehood upon his lips, by which he secured the votes of many of those whom he had sworn to proscribe. Since his election his time has been almost constantly engaged in attending Know-Nothing Councils. It remains to be seen whether Mister Edie has sworn friends enough to give him another seat in Congress. We think not.

☞ We would again urge the necessity of our friends going immediately to the Ambrotype Gallery of GEO. H. AUXER, and obtain one or more of those superior Likenesses, for they are decidedly the best pictures ever taken in Huntingdon. Rooms in the Court House, where he may be found during this and next week. *

Our Ticket.

The time intervening between the present and the day on which the freemen of Pennsylvania shall exercise the elective franchise, is rapidly shortening. The mighty engine of political power, public sentiment, is aroused; and the people, our only rightful sovereigns, are ready and willing to investigate the ability and integrity of those to whom it is proposed to commit the charge of their official stations. Both the friends and the opponents of the present national administration, in this Commonwealth, have presented candidates for the several elective offices. On the Democratic banner, which has been unfurled in every political contest, since the days of Jefferson, we find inscribed the names of GEO. SCOTT, of Columbia county, for Canal Commissioner; JACOB FRY, Jr., of Montgomery county, for Auditor General; and JOHN ROWE, of Franklin county, for Surveyor General.—These gentlemen are true and tried Democrats, and as such, we expect to record their triumphant election. The opposition to this great national party, consists of the remnant of the old Whig organization, the Know Nothings, and the Black Republicans—three parties holding to antagonistic principles, which, by artful political manœuvres, have been brought to the support of a single ticket, headed by THOS. E. COCHRAN, of York, for Canal Commissioner; DARWIN PHELPS, of Armstrong, for Auditor General; and B. LAPORTE, of Bradford, for Surveyor General.—It is now generally conceded, that each of these candidates are supporters of Fremont, or advocates of the principles of the Republican movement.

The congressional conference, for the district composed of Huntingdon, Blair, Cambria and Somerset, have presented CYRUS L. PERSHING, Esq., of Cambria, a gentleman of fine intellectual ability, and a pleasant speaker, as our nominee. If elected, Mr. P. can and will represent the 18th district in the lower branch of the national Legislature, with honor to himself and credit to his constituency. His unostentatious and courteous deportment, will contribute to his ability in adorning that position. Give him your votes.

For the Senate, JOHN CRESSWELL, Jr., of Hollidaysburg, is again before the people.—He is comparatively a young man; yet, that the citizens of the district have confidence in his honesty and qualifications to take charge of their interests in that branch of the Pennsylvania Legislature, is abundantly evidenced by the flattering vote and triumphant election he received three years ago.

For the House of Representatives, JOHN H. LIGHTNER, of Shirleysburg, and Dr. R. W. CHRISTY, of Blair county, are presented.—Dr. Christy comes recommended by the Democratic Delegate Convention of his county, and combines the necessary qualifications for that post. John H. Lightner, put in nomination last night, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the declination of Mr. Nicholas Cresswell, is a young man of fine talents, a true Democrat, and an honest man.

Col. GRAFFUS MILLER, of Huntingdon, is the nominee for Sheriff. The Col. has always been a consistent member of the Democratic party, always ready and ever willing to aid in the election of its candidates and advancement of its principles. Always zealous in the advocacy of the cherished doctrines of the party to which he adheres, his course has ever been courteous toward opponents. Should he succeed in being elected, of which we entertain no apprehension, we are free to say that the duties of that office will be discharged faithfully, and to the satisfaction of the public.

For the dignified and important station of Associate Judge, JOHN LONG, of Shirleysburg, and Col. JOHN CRESSWELL, of Petersburg, were selected. Mr. Long, has, for a number of years, been engaged in the mercantile business. Col. Cresswell has filled the positions of Justice of the Peace, Commissioner, and Prothonotary, with dignity and credit. Both these gentlemen would officiate in this capacity, in such a manner, as to meet the approval of the great body of their fellow citizens.

The post of County Commissioner, demands the services of an honest, intelligent citizen, one who is acquainted with the wants of the people of the county, and who will sedulously guard the appropriation of the county fund, and study and practice economy in its expenditures. Believing that HENRY ZIMMERMAN, Esq., of Hopewell, will fully meet these requirements, he was selected as our candidate.

DAVID BARRICK, an intelligent farmer of Democratic Barree, is presented for Director of the Poor. His business qualifications and experience are such as to render him a fit person to take charge of the interest of the tax payers in the poor department of our county.

For the post of Auditor, by no means unimportant, as too many are prone to regard it, we have AUGUSTINE L. GRIM, of Huntingdon, a young mechanic, of fine natural abilities, yet modest and unassuming in deportment. Should he be elected, the duties of that office, will, on his part be performed with fidelity.

The ticket thus composed, is passed to our fellow citizens of Huntingdon County for their decree. The undivided vote of the Democracy of the county, will be cast in its favor, together with the suffrages of many independent voters who are not recognized as Democrats, yet who are unwilling to follow the phantoms of sordid political leaders.

Progressing—The work of organization.—Let it be carried on with energy!

Know-Nothing Candidate for the Senate.

Contrary to the advice given by us to the Know-Nothing party last Spring, that party has committed the folly of placing a candidate in the field for State Senator! They have nominated Alex. C. Mullin, of Cambria county, a young man whose prominent qualification appears to be that he is a member of the "Sublime Order of Know Nothings!" All other qualifications, if he has any, seem to be "hid under a bushel"—covered with the mask of secrecy!

Yet there is no secrecy attached to the fact that he was last fall the nominee of the Know Nothing party of his county for County Treasurer, and was defeated by a majority of six or seven hundred against him. A similar fate awaits Mr. Mullin at the coming election!

It will also be recollected that during the last Senatorial contest A. C. Mullin was the editor of the "Alleghanian," a paper started in Ebensburg for the purpose of making money, and that on the nomination of Alex. M. White, by the Whigs, Mr. Mullin refused to support the nominee of the party unless he would give the proper paper pledging himself to give said Mullin so many hundred dollars, and to secure, in addition, three hundred subscribers to the "Alleghanian," and for this he agreed to compromise his objections to Mr. White and support him as the Whig candidate for State Senator! But Mr. White refused to comply with the demand—and very properly, too—and for this refusal Mr. White was opposed by Alex. C. Mullin. These statements were made by Mr. White himself and published over the signatures of Major John Thompson, of Ebensburg, and Colonel John Piper, of Hollidaysburg. It was then rumored that the personal enemies of Mr. White had in the meantime stepped in and made up a purse of $1000 for the editors of the Alleghanian. This statement was boldly made by the "Blair County Whig," and whether true or false, the editor of the Whig was indicted, tried and convicted (under the old law) of Libel in the Court of Cambria county. These, then, with the fact that Mr. Mullin is a Know Nothing, constitute his claims to the suffrages of the intelligent voters of this district for the State Senate. Are they valid? Are they sufficient? Let the Democracy and Old Line Whigs of Huntingdon county answer by rolling up a majority of three hundred against him.

Auction ! Auction ! Auction !

The Huntingdon *Journal* and the two or three unscrupulous leaders who manage that establishment, are determined to have a *political auction*. For some time past the *Journal* has been denouncing the Know Nothing party, which it supported a year ago, as being as bad, or even worse than the "Locofocos," and now, in the face of this fact, has raised to its mast-head, the names of John R. Edie, for Congress, and Alex. C. Mullin, for Senator, both nominees of the Know Nothing party—both regularly initiated, out-and-out Know Nothings!! Are the Republicans of Huntingdon county, many of whom, to our own knowledge, openly and bitterly condemn the proscriptiveness of Know Nothingism, to be deceived into its and their support?—to be sold like horses at an Auction? If they have independence and moral and political integrity, let them answer like "freemen." Auction! Auction! Auction! Terms of sale to be made known after the election!

"The Huntingdon Globe with all its assumed courage and effrontery has never yet published the Republican platform. It does not dare to publish it."—*Journal.*

By referring to the *Globe* of July 2nd the Abolitionists of the *Journal* will discover that they again *lie*—under a mistake. We also published the "planks" and "shingles" in our paper of the 3rd inst., and the sentiments therein contained are pregnant with treason—and had their authors uttered them fifty years ago they would have been "*hanged*" as traitors. They are without a single feature to recommend them to the countenance and support of the American people; they may, however, be considered as sound as the gold by which the Abolitionist allies of England are supported, but the democracy being the guardian of Constitutional Liberty and Constitutional Rights cannot do otherwise than oppose them and their traitor authors to the last extremity. Down with the Arnolds!

RIOTS.—Several serious riots occurred at Baltimore last week, which were attended with bloodshed and loss of life. It would seem that the "reign of terror" is not yet over, and that the scenes which occurred at Louisville last summer, are to be re-enacted by the fanatical and violent opponents of the Democratic party. Next week we will publish the accounts given of the riots by several Know-Nothing papers, laying the blame upon those to whom it belongs.

The Republican Party.

Here is a rich thing from WENDELL PHILLIPS, a leading Abolition disunionist. We commend it to the attention of all those who are anxious to know the real tendency of Black Republicanism. When that party is endorsed by GARRISON and PHILLIPS, all true patriots should pause long and reflect seriously before they cast their votes for Fremont. PHILLIPS says:

"There is merit in the Republican party. It is this: It is the first sectional party ever organized in this country. * * It is not national, it is sectional. It is the North arrayed against the South. * * The first crack in the iceberg is visible: you will yet hear it go with a crack through the centre."

☞ Single copies of THE GLOBE done up in wrappers can always be had at the office. Price 3 cents.

The Maine Election.

The enemies of the Federal Union have triumphed in Maine. Opposed by the Abolitionists, the *Maineacs* and all the other isms, which have afflicted New England since the days of the Hartford Convention, the gallant Democracy of Maine have been overborne. BENNETT and GREELEY howl in chorus over this result, and the party which was the first to raise the banner of sixteen stars over the head of FREMONT shouts in glory. Happily, however, New England is not the Union.—There are States left even in that region, which will steadily breast the mad torrent of fanaticism now threatening to overrun that quarter of the country; while in every other part of the Union National men will behold the peril that now threatens the Republic in these arrogant advances of the worst sectionalism we have ever known, and will act accordingly. Those who have doubted that a geographical party could survive may see in the result in Maine the danger of such a movement. The Republican fathers, after the Constitution was framed, and after the revolution had been decided, saw but one obstacle in the way of the success of the Republican experiment, and that was the very geographical party which exists in our midst. WASHINGTON, JEFFERSON, and MADISON, all pleaded against this party. Their warning words still live in our memories, and speak to us from the pages of impartial history.—The gigantic peril which they apprehended is upon us, and all rational men who have doubted before can now see what path they should take, and what course they should pursue.

We are proud to say that this result, so far from disheartening the gallant Democracy of Pennsylvania, of Illinois, of Indiana, and of other free States, should strengthen them to renewed exertions, and should inspire them with a re-invigorated determination to be up and doing. Let us remember when in 1840 Maine declared for General HARRISON, at her September election, her voice was indicative of triumph North *and South*; but now when fanaticism has succeeded in swerving her masses from Constitutional principles, she speaks only in favor of a geographical organization limited to the North, and pledged to incessant warfare upon our brethren of the South. For the first time in our history we are called upon to meet this geographical party in Pennsylvania, and we are glad to assure our friends at a distance that at no period have the Democracy and the friends of the Constitution in this State been better organized, more self-reliant, more confident and more harmonious than at the present day.—They hear the result in Maine only to feel that their own responsibility is the greater, that the glory of the certain success which awaits them in October will be more enduring, because that State has given way, and that as before they will stem the torrent and uphold the principles of the Federal Constitution.

WHAT DOES IT MEAN?—The Know Nothing paper in Blair county, supports A. C. MULLIN, for the State Senate, and the Black Republican paper denounces him. In Huntingdon county, the Know Nothing paper denounces, and the Black Republican paper supports him. Which party is to be sold?—That's a fair question. Who'll answer?

The Republicans Frightened!

The leading paper of the Black Republican party of New York, the Morning Courier and Enquirer, in a long and beseeching article, seemingly addressed to its Black Republican contemporaries, confesses that Mr. Buchanan will get in the South one hundred and twenty electoral votes; that he will, also, certainly get California; and that it is "only necessary to give him the twenty-seven electoral votes of the honest old free State of Pennsylvania, and he is the next President of the United States."

Pennsylvania (says the Union) will insure her vote for her native and favorite son by twenty thousand majority. The Black Republicans may well fear that they are running down hill. A few more weeks, and we shall see where the revolutionary blows struck by the Black Republicans against the Constitution and the Union will place their party. Pennsylvania is truly an "honest" and patriotic State. She is proud of the name she bears amongst her sister States. She is the keystone that will assist to save the Union in this contest by such a triumphant vote for Buchanan on the 4th of November, that Black Republicanism will forever hide its diminished head. If ever known again, it will be under some other name and some other leader.

Our Candidate for Congress.

In another column of our paper will be found the proceedings of the Democratic Congressional Conference, which met at Johnstown on Friday the 5th instant. As was very generally anticipated, CYRUS L. PERSHING, ESQ., of Johnstown, received the nomination. The selection is eminently a fit one and is well calculated to inspire our friends throughout the District with a confident hope of success. Mr. Pershing is well and favorably known as a gentleman of undoubted ability and irreproachable character. He is, and always has been, a firm and steadfast Democrat, and if elected, as he will be, if our friends do their duty, he will prove an honor to the District. His political escutcheon is neither polluted with Know-Nothingism, nor soiled with the foul touch of Black Republicanism. He comes before the people with clean hands and an honest heart; his tongue is not forked, for it speaks modestly, but with unerring certainty, what he intends to perform. It is refreshing, in these days of political degeneracy, to enter the lists in defence of such a candidate.—*Ebensburg Democrat.*

THE GLOBE.

Huntingdon, Wednesday, Sept. 17, 1856.

Line upon Line--Here and There a Little.

BREWSTER & WHITTAKER.—QUERY No. 1.—How many of your former patrons have discontinued your paper since the 1st of August, and for what reason?

Is there a single white or black man in the town, who will go before a Justice of the Peace, and make oath that he will believe either of you if not put under oath?

Do you not know, that since you have backed out from proving the assertions you made against us, that you cannot scare up a single subscriber to the Journal, who will believe any charge you have since, or may hereafter make against us?

Do you know that respectable men would rather that you should not crowd yourself into their company?

Is it not a fact that the candidates on the Fremont county Ticket, feel that the less you say in their favor, the higher they will stand as respectable men?

A HANDSOME PRESENT.—Mr. J. A. HALL, has our thanks for several bunches of delicious grapes, and a number of very large and handsome tomatoes. If we are not greatly mistaken, Mr. H. will take the first premiums at our county fair. We advise all others to do their best. Specimens delivered at this office, shall undergo a careful examination.

THE MORALITY OF BREWSTER & WHITTAKER.—Some weeks ago, we proposed to Brewster & Whittaker, to wager $100, that the charges they made against us, were false. They declined to accept our offer for the reason that they were *morally* opposed to betting. But in a late number of their paper, *they propose to bet* the editors of the *American*, $25, that the Fremont meeting did not adjourn with three cheers for Fillmore. As they are no longer *morally* opposed to betting, we renew our propositions. *Dare* they take us up?

CURIOSITIES FOR THE FAIR—*Brewster & Whittaker*. As every man, woman and child in this neighborhood, has seen them stript of their disguise—strangers will be admitted free of charge, on application to their keeper.

☞ "Query No. 1," in the *Journal*, will be answered satisfactorily, if the editors will risk more than their characters on the result. Will they back up their queries with $25 or $50?

☞The repeated insinuations of the "small potato outsiders," of the woolly-head Organ, that there is any person connected with or engaged in the "Globe" office, who is a habitual drinker of Lager Beer, or any other kind of beer, or liquor, are destitute of truth. The charge is as untrue as it is ungentlemanly and contemptible. The community know the source from whence it emanates, and they also know that the author is the last person who should make a charge of that kind!

"The *man wot wrote a book*, was run out of Huntingdon for *amalgamating* with niggers."

☞Need we tell our readers that the above morsel of low lying is from the 'Huntingdon *Journal?*' That charge is but the ultra coinage of a madman's brain—the last, desperate stab of an out-done assassin! The gentleman against whom it is directed, MAX. GREENE, Esq., came here by invitation of a committee, (ourself amongst the number) and while here was the guest, and in the enjoyment of the society, of many of our most respectable citizens—some of whom have been intimately acquainted with him from boyhood, and respect him for his moral character as well as his talents. We ask the question whether the characters of respectable men who may happen to visit our town are thus to be assassinated by the low, grovelling wretches, who control the columns of that unprincipled, filthy sheet? Their conduct is a stab at the interests and reputation of the community, and should be frowned down. To the community the *Journal* promises to prove a greater *plague*, or at least to equal the "ten plagues" which were visited upon the land of Egypt—the lice, the frogs, the locusts, the mildew, murrain, &c., and it is now a question whether the borough authorities should not take measures to abate it.

☞Some half-witted fellow through the columns of the Philadelphia Public Ledger, a paper bought up by the Abolitionists, advises James Buchanan to withdraw from the contest. There may be some simple enough among the opposition to believe that he will, but Democrats know that he is made of too stern stuff to surrender to enemies of this blest Union. James Buchanan withdraw! Bah!

A SECRET OUT.—The cause of the bitter opposition of Brewster & Whittaker to the Know Nothings in this county, has fully leaked out. Brewster could'nt get in after being expelled from the Huntingdon Medical Society, for ungentlemanly conduct—and Whittaker was expelled for LYING and VOTING ILLEGALLY. Since then, Whittaker has been compelled to vacate the position of Chairman of the Fremont County Committee, and have his name taken off the Committee altogether, before respectable men would consent to act with his party. He is permitted, however, to do the hard lying and dirty work of the party, to which respectable men would not stoop. He has an honorable position, truly. Poor Gabe!

☞ The Democratic *Standard* says that the Know Nothing ticket in Blair county may be elected, but—as the Dutchman remarked of his chances of going heavenward—"it'll pe a tam tight schqueeze!"

HE FOUND OUT.—Gov. Letcher, in a speech at a barbacue in Kentucky, asked—'Who is John C. Breckinridge?' An old Democrat in the crowd suggested that he was the "stripling Democrat who beat Letcher for Congress in the strongest Whig district in the State." It is hardly necessary to add that the Governor did not put *that* question again.

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THE GRAND RALLY ON SATURDAY NIGHT.—The meeting of the friends of Buchanan and democracy on Saturday evening, was truly a "*Grand Rally*," and demonstrated very clearly the fact that it required no "drumming up" of the "faithful" on an occasion of that kind, but actuated solely by a spirit of devotion to the cause of their country, they turned out with spontaneous unanimity and enthusiasm.

At an early hour the soul-stirring strains of the "Excelsior Band," called the faithful to assemble at their post. A procession was formed, bearing transparencies and banners, and as it marched through our streets, received accessions at every corner, until it was swelled beyond any previous procession of democratic town citizens, and now and then cheer after cheer rent the air for the noble standard bearers of our party.

Having paraded the several streets, the procession repaired to the Court House. JOHN SIMPSON, Esq., the President of the Club, called the meeting to order, after which Col. WM. COLON, the Chief Marshal of the procession, moved that THOMAS C. McDOWELL, Esq., of Hollidaysburg, address the meeting. Mr. McDOWELL mounted the stand amidst the enthusiastic cheers of the crowd, and proceeded to make one of the ablest speeches it has ever been our fortune to listen to. For one hour and a half, by the watch, the audience listened with spell-bound attention to his able and masterly review of the present contest, and the candidates of the several parties. The silent attention with which he was listened to, was only broken by cheers of approbation. He retired from the stand as he mounted it, receiving the enthusiastic plaudits of the assembly. A procession was again formed, which marched through the principal streets, and finally hauled up at the Exchange Hotel, where it was dismissed by a brief and pertinent address from Marshal COLON, after having first given three cheers for Buchanan and Breckinridge—three for our State and county tickets—and three for Col. THOS. C. McDOWELL.

The democracy of the Borough of Huntingdon send greeting to their fellow-laborers in the good cause throughout the county, that they have buckled on their armor—commenced the good fight—and are ready for the contest; and that they promise a largely increased vote in the Borough of Huntingdon.

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☞ In the torch-light procession of the Democrats, at New York, on the 9th inst., there were *five miles of Democrats*, from 35 to 40,000 in line!

At the mass meeting of the Western Democracy, at Pittsburg, on the 10th inst., there were 15,000 present.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE GLOBE.

That "Vast Assemblage."

ENNISVILLE, Sept. 15, 1856.

MR. LEWIS—In last week's "Journal" I see a communication giving the important information that a Fremont Club was organized in Jackson township—giving the names of the officers, &c. The correspondent who styles himself "Free Labor," proceeds to say—"It is but just to add, that the *vast assemblage* was composed of *the* respectable and influential men—citizens of both the old parties."—Does he mean the Know Nothing and Democratic parties? If so, then there were men in that "vast assemblage" who have persistently disclaimed all connection with the dark lantern order heretofore, and we are glad even now to know their true standing. Of all the *vast assemblage* every one *are known* to be Know Nothings save three, and one of them a democrat, and the only democrat among them. But the great query is—where was the "vast assemblage" alluded to by "Free Labor?"

He must have optics sharp, I ween,
To see what ne'er was to be seen."

Why the fact is—the whole "assemblage" was composed of *five* Black Republicans and one American—just enough to make the officers of the Club. The American was elected President against his wishes—protesting all the time he was for Fillmore—and would not have his name published as such—therefore he was dropped, and Mr. Wm. B. Smith substituted in his place. They tried to coax a few democrats to "pitch in," but they had no idea of engaging in the "wool business" at present, and therefore declined. As the School Directors were in session at the Fort at the same time that this monster assemblage was organizing "to shriek for freedom," and to resist the "aggressions of the slave oligarchy!"—perhaps they were included in it also? If so, our good democratic directors will be more careful than to meet at the time and place this "vast assemblage" meets again. It is a mystery how "Free Labor" could conjure up a "*vast assemblage*," when, in reality, there were only five Republicans there—not enough to compose the officers of the Club without "impressing into the service" an American—unless it would be by a process of "*Mental Arithmetic*" in which he certainly excels. I have only further to say—"honesty is the best policy." Such "bleeding Kansas" humbuggery don't take here—the democracy of "Old Jackson" will report favorably for Buck and Breck and the whole ticket.

UNION.

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"What Has He Done?"

This question was asked in regard to Mr. BUCHANAN, some days ago by the "Daily News," of Philadelphia, and since that time it has been reiterated by almost all the papers opposed to the Democracy. The question is absurd. We will answer it, and give a few of the important things which Mr. Buchanan has done for his State and nation.

1. He volunteered to defend his country against foreign invaders in 1814.
2. He labored zealously in the Pennsylvania Legislature, in 1815, for the interest of his native State, and saved a recurrence of a monetary panic by his prudence and eloquence.
3. He served ten years in the Congress of the United States, and during the whole of that time performed no act which did not meet with the entire approbation of his constituents.
4. He originated an amendment to the penal code of the Federal Government, providing for the punishment of crimes, which amendment was advocated by Webster, and became the law of the land.
5. He negotiated a treaty with Russia, which secured to the United States all the privileges extended to most of the nations, and which treaty remains in force to this day.
6. He served as Chairman of the Committee of Foreign Affairs in the United States Senate.
7. He served as Chairman of the Judiciary Committee of the United States Senate.
8. He advocated the establishment of a Sub-Treasury, and aided as much as any man in the Union in having that wise measure incorporated in our Government.
9. He stood in the foremost rank of the defenders of General Jackson, and voted to expunge from the Journal of the Senate the resolution censuring that great man.
10. He first proclaimed the Democratic doctrine on the Tariff question, and his views on this subject were reiterated by Andrew Jackson in one of his messages to Congress.
11. He aided as much as any man living in securing California and New Mexico to the United States.
12. He prevented war on the Central American question, and cemented, by his prudence and ability, the bonds of amity between Great Britain and the United States.

These are a few of the many things he has done during his long course of public service, and we ask, what living statesman has done more? We have set these acts down from memory, and if our opponents are not answered we will be happy to reply to them again.

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Union State Ticket.

Come up to the chalk line, FILLMORE men, and vote the "Union" State ticket. What more could you ask than your FREMONT allies have given you? You have on your "Union" ticket,

THOMAS E. COCHRAN, *Black Republican!*

DARWIN PHELPS, *Black Republican!*

BARTHOLOMEW LAPORTE, *Black Republican!*

Not a single FILLMORE man on your "Union" State ticket—all, all are for FREMONT and disunion—but still, you helped to make it and you must toe the mark and support it. It is so stipulated in the bond, and, however much it may grieve you there is no escape. Come, gentlemen of the FILLMORE party, give your support to the *Fremont State ticket!*

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☞ Self-respect is the patent of natural nobility.

More about Kansas---Lane Stationed at Lawrence City.

INDEPENDENCE, MO., Aug. 31, 1856.

MR. EDITOR:—Enclosed please find an extra from the *Dispatch* office, in this city, giving an account of the action between the pro-Slavery men and the Abolitionists, at the town of Ossawattomie. I have no doubt the facts stated in the extra are substantially correct, and may be relied upon. I saw the express who came in, and he gave the same statement. The leader, Brown, who is said to have been killed, was a notorious man in all this country, was known as a noted robber, and has been in the Penitentiary for his crimes. He was formerly from Illinois, but more recently an inhabitant of this State.—He was a fit lieutenant of the Abolition forces, and has met his deserts. The main body of the Abolitionists are at Lawrence, under the command of Lane. It was doubted, for some time, whether Lane was really there; but it is now known for certain that he is present, as he has thrown off the red wig, with which he was disguised, and declared himself publicly. Both the pro-Slavery and Free State settlers are leaving their homes and joining their friends, the latter principally going into Lawrence.

The Territorial Militia, some eight hundred strong, under Richardson, are to the North of Lawrence, and in a position to cut off all Abolition reinforcements; while the Missourians, some twelve hundred strong, are marching up towards that place, in order to attack it, when the two forces will act in concert. If the troops of the United States do not interfere to prevent an action between the opposing parties, you may expect to hear, in a few days, of a bloody battle at Lawrence. The blood is up on both sides, and discreet counsel will avail nothing if the parties come in contact. This unfortunate state of things is greatly to be deplored, by every person, and I am well satisfied, the Black Republicans are alone answerable for it. There was peace in the Territory, since the disturbances last May, until Lane and his ragamuffin Abolition cohorts entered it about a month ago. Their attack upon Franklin and Col. Titus' house was without a shadow of justification or excuse, as were also the numerous depredations upon property in different parts of the country. There is not one word of truth in the Abolition story, that the people of Franklin had built a block house in that place. The town consisted of some twenty-five light frame houses, and one log house used as a tavern, into which the men of the place assembled for protection on the night of the attack. Neither is it true that the pro-Slavery men had built a line of block houses across the Territory, from which they intended to issue to attack the Free State men. These things are sheer Abolition fabrications, offered to palliate the bloody deeds.

There is not much excitement here, but there seems a settled determination to chastize the Abolitionists thoroughly. It is not at all surprising that the people of Missouri should step over the borders to help their friends and relatives, and which they are as much justified in doing as the Abolitionists are coming into the Territory, in armed bands, for hostile purposes. The course of both parties is much to be regretted. The war is just begun—who can tell where and when it will end?

W. W. H. D.

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From the Blair County Whig.

Alex. C. Mullin.

The Senatorial Conferees for this District, belonging to the American party, met at Altoona, on Thursday last, and on the first ballot, nominated ALEX. C. MULLIN, of Cambria County, for State Senator. We feel sorry, for the sake of the District, the character of the party which nominated him, the interests of the people of Pennsylvania, and the certainty of throwing the District into the hands of the Locofocos, that they nominated this man MULLIN. If bargains of this kind are to be made by candidates in the several Counties in order to promote the *weak* and *obnoxious* of the party, the people will repudiate them.

We may as well state it now as in the future that the *Blair County Whig* will in no way prostitute itself by aiding in the election of ALEX. C. MULLIN. Any man of character in the District would have received our unqualified support, but in the present crisis, we hope the Republicans will select a man and go into the contest against Locofocoism, and endeavor to succeed.

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Negro Representation.

The Black Republican freedom "shriekers" frequently refer to the three-fifths provision of the Constitution as conferring a political power on the South which the North does not enjoy, and they denounce it as monstrous, and something which should not be endured. Not content with confining themselves strictly to the truth, they take more than poetic license, and tell us that, for every three-fifths of his negroes the Southern planter has a vote at the ballot-box. This is simply a bald-face falsehood. In no state in the Union can one man cast more than one vote. We have adverted to this before—but as the falsehood is still kept in circulation we think it our duty to clinch it once more.—The three-fifths provision simply gives the right to the South to have every five negroes counted as three in the aportionment for representation in Congress—and when the aportionment is 90,000, inhabitants for every member of Congress, it requires just 150,000 slaves to be entitled to one; while, in the North, each negro counts as much as a white man in the enumeration, and every 90,000 negroes give us a representative in Congress. The North, therefore, instead of being the loser by the operation of the three-fifth basis, is decidedly the gainer, and all the groans uttered by the negro-worshippers over this "great outrage" as they call it, are either the result of ignorance or hypocrisy—or, more probably, the promptings of that demoniacal spirit which seeks, at any price, to dissolve the Union. If the same rule were observed at the South as at the North in the enumeration of negroes, that much abused section of the country would have *twenty* more representatives in Congress than it now has.

These are simple truths which every Northern man should know, so as not to be led astray by the assertions of the hired traitors who are now traversing the State, scattering, wherever they go, "arrows, firebrands and death."

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The People Should Remember,

That Wm. L. Dayton, the Black Republican candidate for Vice President, voted against refunding to Gen. Jackson the fine imposed upon the old hero by Judge Hall, for declaring martial law and saving the city of New Orleans from the grasp of Britains' hireling soldiers.

That when the question of abolishing the brutal practice of flogging in the American navy, was before the United States Senate, **HE VOTED FOR FLOGGING WHITE MEN!**

That this *intensely* Africanized gentleman, who can shed crockadile tears over the pretended wrongs of the *negroes*, and scream long and loud for "bleeding Kansas," has not the least sympathy to express for his brave countrymen, who, amidst the storm of battles have carried the flag of our country in triumph upon every sea.

That for the most trivial breach of naval dicipline, he would HAVE OUR BRAVE SAILORS STRIPPED NAKED AND TIED UP TO THE MAST AND THEIR QUIVERING FLESH CUT FROM THEIR BONES.

WHITE MEN REMEMBER,

That Wm. L. Dayton is now before you soliciting your votes on the plea of his love for the negroes.

—A man with a soul so small as Wm. L. Dayton's should not receive the vote of any true lover of his country, although he may be the candidate of the bastard American and mock Republicans.

MARRIED.

On the 11th inst., by Rev. A. B. Still, in Huntingdon, Mr. HUGH WILSON of Warriorsmark, Huntingdon county, and Miss RUTH ANN BENNER, of Centre county.

On the Death of Mrs. Sarah Porter.

We are lonely round the hearth,
One has left her home on earth:
Left her husband, children too,
Mourning with affliction new.

How we miss thee none can tell,
Like the ones that loved thee well;
Yes, how sweet thy words of love,
Telling of thy home above.

Oft the sick and poor have blest
Thy kind words, the surest test,
That thy heart was every day,
Seeking for the living way.

When the starving asked for food,
Thou didst fill their hands with good,
Clothed the naked, soothed the sad,
Raised the good, forgave the bad.

Now thy work on earth is o'er,
Here thy face we see no more,
But we hope in heaven above,
Soon to meet the friends we love.

Yes, we trust in heaven thou art,
Sharing in that better part.
'Midst the spheres of sun and moon,
With thy God thou dost commune.

Harps of gold to thee belong,
Sweetest harmony thy song,
And with angels thou dost sing
Praises to our glorious King.

B.

Alexandria, Pa., Sept. 12, 1856.

THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY will hold its sixth annual exhibition at Pittsburg, commencing September 30th and continuing October 1, 2 and 3.

The annual address by Hon. George W. Woodward. Competition for the Premiums open to all.

ROBT. C. WALKER,
Pittsburg, Sept. 17, 1856-3t. Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE JURORS SUMMONED for an adjourned Court commencing on the 22d September, are hereby notified that they need not attend, as the causes for trial have been continued.

M. F. CAMPBELL,
Huntingdon, Sept. 17, 1856. Prothonotary.

MILITARY NOTICE.—Pursuant to previous arrangement the Committee appointed by the military of the 14th and 16th Divisions P. M., met in Hollidaysburg, Friday the 5th of September. The meeting was organized by calling Gen. R. C. McGILL to the Chair, and appointing Major GEO. DARE, Secretary.

The object of the meeting being stated by Major John C. Innis, it was, on motion, Resolved, That we hold a Union Encampment of the military of the two Divisions at Altoona, Blair county, Pa., from the 7th to the 11th October, next, and that a Committee be appointed to extend invitations to such companies as would be likely to attend.

The following persons were appointed said committee:

Maj. Gen. John C. Watson,
" " A. H. Coffroth,
Brig. Gen. R. C. McGill,
" " Richard White,
" " Geo. Buchanan,
Major B. F. Bell,
" John C. Innis,
" Geo. Dare,

Capt. Jacob Higgins,
" R. A. Stitt,
" H. Wehn,
" J. H. Dell,
" John Piper,
" A. S. Harrison,
Lieut. F. Cassiday.

On motion, General Watson, Majors Innis and Crotsley, Capts. Wehn and Piper, and Lieuts. Ale and Renner were appointed a Committee to procure the requisite number of tents, and excursion tickets from the Penn'a Rail Road Company for all troops attending the encampment.

On motion, Major J. C. Innes of Hollidaysburg, was appointed Corresponding Secretary for the above committees.

Resolved, That the proceedings be published in the papers of the counties composing the two Divisions.

R. C. McGILL, President.
GEO. DARE, Secretary. [Sept. 17, 1856.]

HICKOK'S PATENT PORTABLE KEYSTONE CIDER AND WINE MILL.—Patented Nov. 20, 1855.—This mill occupies about 2½ feet by 3 feet, and is 4 feet high, weighing 370 pounds, and is worked by hand or horse power, and goes very easily. Two men can make from 6 to 12 barrels of Cider in a day, if the directions are followed.

For sale, at the manufacturers prices, by Messrs. Taylor and Cremer, Huntingdon, Agents. Price $40.

Huntingdon, Sept. 16, 1856.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Letters Testamentary upon the Estate of WM. HAYS, dec'd., late of Jackson township, Huntingdon county, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement, to

SAMUEL STEWART,
Sept. 16, 1856.* Executor.

DEMOCRATIC MEETINGS!—The DEMOCRATIC COUNTY COMMITTEE have appointed meetings—Grand Rallys of the Democracy—to be held at the following times and places, viz:

At SHIRLEYSBURG, Thursday, October 2.
At SHADE GAP, Friday, October 3.
At SCOTTSVILLE, Saturday, October 4.
At CASSVILLE, Monday, October 6.

The following gentlemen have been engaged as Speakers: Gen. A. P. Wilson, Geo. W. Brewer, Esq., Col. Thos. C. McDowell, Gen. Wm. H. Miller, R. Bruce Petriken, Esq., Gen. Geo. W. Speer, Wilson Reilley, Esq., Thaddeus Banks, Esq., and Wm. Colon.

The Huntingdon Excelsior Brass Band will enliven the occasions by their soul-stirring music. The people of all parties are respectfully invited to be present and listen to the discussion of the principles and candidates now before the country, that they may arrive at that "Truth which is mighty and will prevail."

WM. COLON,
Huntingdon, Sept. 10, 1856. Chairman.

GREAT DEMOCRATIC MEETING AT COALMONT.—The friends of BUCHANAN and BRECKINRIDGE will hold a meeting at COALMONT, Huntingdon county, on SATURDAY, 20th SEPTEMBER, at 1 o'clock p. m. Hon. WM. P. SCHELL, of Bedford, JOHN SCOTT, Esq., of Huntingdon, and other distinguished Speakers, are expected to be present and address the meeting.

Coalmont, Sept. 9, 1856. MANY DEMOCRATS.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING at Saulsburg.—The Democrats of West, Barree and Jackson townships will hold a public meeting at SAULSBURG, Barree township, on THURSDAY, the 18th day of SEPTEMBER, inst. John Scott and T. P. Campbell, Esqr's, and others, will address the meeting. Let there be a full turn out of the Democracy and all others seeking correct information.

DEMOCRATS.
September 3, 1856.

THREE FARMS FOR SALE.—We would offer for sale the following property, viz:—

ONE FARM in Brady township, Huntingdon county, known as the Mill Creek Farm, containing 270 acres, about 130 acres cleared and in good state of cultivation—considerable part of which has been well limed and a large quantity of lime putting on this fall. Limestone handy, and easily quarried, the balance of the land is in timber. There is erected a good Bank Barn with running water in the yard, good House with flowing fountain of pure water in the yard. Also, a young apple orchard of 60 or 70 trees.—1200 bushels good Wheat has been raised in a season off of this farm with corresponding crops of other grain. There is 40 acres of this land first quality bottom land.

ALSO—A FARM of 90 acres in Germany Valley, Huntingdon county, it being one half of the Farm formerly owned by Geo. Eby, nearly all cleared and in a fine state of cultivation, choice Lime Stone Land. House and Stable erected thereon, within running water. 1½ miles from Shirleysburg, and 5 miles from Penn'a Rail Road and Canal at Mt. Union.

ALSO—15 acres of choice land adjoining the above on which is erected two good Houses, small Barn, Wood House, &c., with a never failing spring of good water, fine Orchard with choice fruit. This is a very desirable property and would be suitable for a mechanic, or any person desiring to retire from active life.

ALSO—A FARM in Union township, Huntingdon county, consaining 65 acres, one-half of which is cleared, and balance first quality of Timber land, situated within one mile of the Penn'a Canal and Rail Road at Mill Creek.

Either of the above properties will be sold low and on reasonable terms. Apply to the subscribers at Mill Creek, Huntingdon county, Pa. KESSLER & BRO.

September 10, 1856-tf.

[GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH.]

PROCLAMATION.—NOTICE OF GENERAL ELECTION.—Pursuant to an act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania entitled "An Act relating to the Elections of this Commonwealth," approved the second day of July, 1839, I, JOSHUA GREENLAND, High Sheriff of the County of Huntingdon, in the State of Pennsylvania, do hereby make known and give notice to the Electors of the county aforesaid, that a GENERAL ELECTION will be held in the said county of Huntingdon, on the SECOND TUESDAY (and 14th day) of OCTOBER, 1856, at which time, State, Congressional, and County officers, as follows, will be elected, to wit:

One person to fill the office of Canal Commissioner of the *Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.*

One person to fill the office of Auditor General of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

One person to fill the office of Surveyor General of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

One person, in connection with the counties of Blair, Cambria and Somerset, to fill the office of Member of the House of Representatives of the United States.

One person, in connection with the counties of Blair and Cambria, to fill the office of State Senator.

Two persons, in connection with the county of Blair, to fill the office of Member of the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania.

Two persons to fill the office of Associate Judges of Huntingdon county.

One person to fill the office of Prosecuting Attorney of Huntingdon county.

One person to fill the office of Sheriff of Huntingdon county.

One person to fill the office of County Commissioner of Huntingdon county.

One person to fill the office of Director of the Poor of Huntingdon county.

One person to fill the office of County Surveyor of Huntingdon county.

One person to fill the office of Auditor of Huntingdon county.

In pursuance of said act, I also hereby make known and give notice, that the places of holding the aforesaid general election in the several election districts within the said county of Huntingdon, are as follows, to wit:

1st district, composed of the township of Henderson, except the borough of Huntingdon, and also a part of Porter township, and all that part of Walker township, not in the 15th district, at the Court House in the borough of Huntingdon.

2d district, composed of Dublin township, at Pleasant Hill School House near Joseph Nelson's, in said township.

3d district, composed of so much of Warriorsmark township, as is not included in the 19th district, at the school house adjoining the town of Warriorsmark.

4th district, composed of the township of Hopewell, at Rough and Ready Furnace.

5th district, composed of the township of Barree, at the house of James Livingston, in the town of Saulsburg, in said township.

6th district, composed of the borough of Shirleysburg, and all that part of the township of Shirley not included within the limits of District No. 24, as hereinafter mentioned and described, at the House of David Fraker, dec'd, in Shirleysburg.

7th district composed of Porter and part of Walker township, and so much of West township as is included in the following boundaries, to wit: Beginning at the south west corner of Tobias Caufman's Farm on the bank of the Little Juniata river, to the lower end of Jackson's narrows, thence in a northwesterly direction to the most southerly part of the farm owned by Michael Maguire, thence north 40 degrees west to the top of Tussey's mountain to intersect the line of Franklin township, thence along the said line to Little Juniata river, thence down the same to the place of beginning, at the public school house opposite the German Reformed Church, in the borough of Alexandria.

8th district, composed of the township of Franklin at the house of Geo. W. Mattern, in said township.

9th district, composed of Tell township, at the Union school house near the Union Meeting house, in said township.

10th district, composed of Springfield township, at the school house near Hugh Madden's, in said township.

11th district, composed of Union township, at the school house near Ezekiel Corbin's in said township.

12th district, composed of Brady township, at the Centre school house, in said township.

13th district, composed of Morris township, at public school house No. 2, in said township.

14th district, composed of that part of West township, not included in 7th and 26th districts, at the public school house on the farm now owned by Miles Lewis, (formerly owned by James Ennis,) in said township.

15th district, composed of that part of Walker township lying south west of a line commencing opposite David Corbin's house, the Union township line, thence in a straight line, *including said Corbin's house, to the corner of Porter* township, on the Huntingdon and Woodcock valley road, *at the house of Benjamin Magahy, in said township.*

16th district, composed of the township of Tod, at the Green school house, in said township.

17th district, composed of that part of West township on the south side of Warrior ridge, beginning at the line of West and Henderson townships, at the foot of said ridge, to the line of Barree township, thence by the division line of Barree and West townships to the summit of Stone mountain, to intersect the line of Henderson and West townships, thence by said line to the place of beginning, at the house now occupied by Benjamin Corbin, on Murray's Run.

18th district, composed of Cromwell township, at the house now occupied by David Etnire, in Orbisonia.

19th district, composed of the borough of Birmingham, with the several tracts of land near to and attached to the same, now owned and occupied by Thomas M. Owens, John K. McCahan, Andrew Robeson, John Gensimer and Wm. Gensimer, and the tract of land now owned by George and John Shoenberger, known as the Porter tract, situate in the township of Warriorsmark, at the public school house in said borough.

20th district, composed of the township of Cass, at the public school house in Cassville, in said township.

21st district, composed of the township of Jackson, at the house of Robert Barr, now occupied by Henry Seltridge at McAleavy's Fort, in said township.

22d district, composed of the township of Clay, at the house of Joshua Shore, at the Three Springs in said township.

23d district, composed of the township of Penn, at the public school house in Marklesburg, in said townspip.

24th district, composed and created as follows, to wit: That all that part of Shirley township, Huntingdon county, lying and being within the following described boundaries, namely: beginning at the intersection of Union and Shirley township lines with the Juniata river, on the south side thereof; thence along said Union township line for the distance of three miles from said river; thence eastwardly by a straight line to the point where the main from Eby's mill to Germany valley, crosses the summit of Sandy ridge; thence northwardly along the summit of Sandy ridge to the river, Juniata, and thence up said river to the place of beginning, shall hereafter form a seperate election district. That the qualified voters of said election district shall hereafter hold their general and township elections in the public School House in Mount Union, in said district.

25th district, composed of the borough of Huntingdon, *at the Court House in said borough.*

26th district, composed of the borough of Petersburg and that part of West township west and north of a line between Henderson and West townships, at or near the Warm Springs, to the Franklin township line on the top of Tussey's mountain, so as to include in the new district the houses of David Waldsmith, Jacob Longanecker, Thomas Hamer, James Porter and John Wall, at the School House in the borough of Petersburg.

I also make known and give notice, as in and by the 13th section of the aforesaid act I am directed, "that every person, excepting justices of the peace who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust under the government of the United States, or of this State, or of any city or corporated district, whether a commissioned officer or agent, who is or shall be employed under the legislative, executive or judiciary department of this State, or of the United States, or of any city or incorporated district, and also, that every member of Congress, and of the State Legislature, and of the select or common council of any city, commissioners of any incorporated district, is by law incapable of holding or exercising at the same time, the office or appointment of judge, inspector or clerk of any election of this Commonwealth, and that no inspector or judge, or other officer of any such election shall be eligible to any office to be then voted for."

Also, that in the 4th section of the act of assembly, entitled "an act relating to executions and for other purposes," approved April 16th, 1840, it is enacted that the aforesaid 13th section "not be so construed as to prevent any militia officer or borough officer from serving as judge, or inspector or clerk, of any general or special election in this Commonwealth.

Pursuant to the provisions contained in the 67th section of the act aforesaid the judges of the aforesaid districts shall respectively take charge of the certificate or return of the election of their respective districts, and produce them at a meeting of one of the judges from each district at the Court House in the borough of Huntingdon, on the third day after the day of the election, being for the present year on Friday the 17th of October next, then and there to do and perform the duties required by law of said judges. Also, that where a judge by sickness or unavoidable accident, is unable to attend said meeting of judges, then the certificate of return aforesaid shall be taken in charge by one of the inspectors or clerks of the election of said district, and shall do and perform the duties required of said judge unable to attend.

Also, that in the 61st section of said act it is enacted that "every general and special election shall be opened between the hours of eight and ten in the forenoon, and shall continue without interruption or adjournment until seven o'clock in the evening, when the polls shall be closed."

Given under my hand at Huntingdon, the 10th day of September, 1856, and of the Independence of the United States the eightieth.

JOSHUA GREENLAND, Sheriff.
SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
Huntingdon, Sept. 10, 1856. }

1856. 1856. 1856.

FALL STOCK—NEW GOODS.

French Merinoes, all colors—Fashionable Cloak Cloths,—Fall Silks, the new styles—Magnificent new De Laines—Best Styles Fall Calicoes—Very large stock of New Shawls—Flannels, Welsh, English and American—Cloths, Vestings and all kinds Mens' Wear—Sheetings, Table Linens, Towelings, &c. EYRE & LANDELL, 4th and Arch Streets, Philadelphia.

Storekeepers are invited to examine our New Goods.—Families can be well suited in every kind of Dry Goods.—We make Black Silks and Shawls leading articles for Wholesaleing. P. S. Jobs received daily from the Auctions of New York and Philadelphia.

☞TERMS NETT CASH. [September 10, 1856-3m.

HAMS, Shoulders and Flitch for sale by LOVE & McDIVIT.

METAL AND CHAIN PUMPS, extremely low, at J. A. BROWN & CO'S. HARDWARE STORE.

VALUABLE PROPERTY AT PUBLIC SALE.—ORPHANS' COURT SALE.—In pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, there will be exposed to public sale, on the premises, on THURSDAY, the 2ND DAY of OCTOBER, 1856, the following described property:

A LOT OF GROUND in McConnellstown, Walker township, Huntingdon county, with a STONE DWELLING HOUSE, Tan Yard, Tan House, Vats, &c., thereon erected.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-third of the purchase money in hand, one-third in one year with interest, and one-third at the death of the widow—interest of one-third to be paid to her annually during life—to be secured by the bonds and mortgage of the purchaser.

Sale to commence at 2 o'clock, p. m. of said day when due attendance will be given by the undersigned.

ABRAHAM STATES,
Guardian of the minor children of Patrick Lang, dec'd.
September 10, 1856.*

J. STEWART DEPUY & SONS, Masonic Hall, Chestnut street, (below 8th) Philadelphia, have opened a large and splendid stock of Velvet, Tapestry, Brussels, Three Pley, Ingrain and Venitian CARPETINGS.

Also—Floor Oil Cloths, Mattings, Hearth Rugg, Door Mats, Druggets, Stair Rods, Table and Piano Covers, &c., &c., which they are selling very low for Cash, Wholesale and Retail. September 10, 1856-3m.

LADIES FANCY FURS—JOHN FAREIRA, No. 284 Market Street, above 8th, Philadelphia, Importer, Manufacturer and Dealer in all kinds and qualities of FANCY FURS, for Ladies and Children.—J. F., would call the attention of the Ladies and others to his immense assortment, being the direct Importer and Manufacturer of all my FURS. I feel confident in saying that I can offer the greatest inducements to those in want and at the same time will have one of the largest assortments to select from.

Storekeepers and the trade will please give me a call before purchasing, as my Wholesale department is well supplied to meet the demand for every article in the Fur line, and at the lowest possible Manufacturers Prices.

JOHN FAREIRA, 284 Market St.
September 10, 1856–4m.

IMPORTANT TO EVERYBODY.—For the last three years, I have been engaged in a business known only to myself, and, comparatively, few others, whom I have instructed for the sum of $200 each, which has averaged me at the rate of $3,000 to $5,000 per annum; and having made arrangements to go to Europe next Spring, to engage in the same business, I am willing to give full instructions in the art to any person in the United States or Canadas, who will remit me the sum of $1. I am induced, from the success I have been favored with, and the many thankful acknowledgments I have received from those whom I have instructed, and who are making from $5 to $15 PER DAY at it, to give any person an opportunity to engage in this business, which is easy, pleasant, and very profitable, at a small cost. There is positively NO HUMBUG in the matter. References of the best class can be given as regards its character, and I can refer to persons whom I have instructed, who will testify that they are making from $5 to $15 per day at the same. It is a business in which either ladies or gentlemen can engage, and with perfect ease make a very handsome income. Several *ladies* in various parts of New York State, Pennsylvania and Maryland, whom I have instructed, are now making from $3 to $6 per day at it. It is a GENERAL BUSINESS, and but a few shillings is required to start it. Upon receipt of $1, I will immediately send to the applicant a printed circular containing full instructions in the art, which can be perfectly understood at once.

All letters must be addressed to A. T. PARSONS, 335 Broadway, New York. [Sept. 10, '56.-1m.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of Administration have been granted to me upon the Estate of Susanna Smoker, late of Brady township, Huntingdon county, dec'd. All persons indebted to her are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them to me.

BARLETZ EALEY,
Brady twp., Sept. 10, 1856.-6t.* Administrator.

SELLING OFF.—The undersigned having determined to quit business, offers to sell his whole stock of

WATCHES, CLOCKS AND JEWELRY, AT COST!

by the single article or the whole together. Call soon and get bargains! Persons having jobs at his store, will please call and get them immediately.

☞Those knowing themselves indebted to the subscriber, will please call and settle IMMEDIATELY.

Huntingdon, Sept. 3, 1856. EDM. SNARE.

FALL CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS, AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

GEO. BULPIN & CO., Manufacturers of Cloaks and Mantillas, No. 174 CHESTNUT Street, (a few doors above 7th, south side,) PHILADELPHIA. (In connection with GEO. BULPIN, 361 Broadway, N. Y. The largest Manufacturer of these goods in the United States.)

Beg to call the attention of Wholesale and Retail buyers to their large and varied stock of Cloaks, Talmas, &c., &c., FOR THE FALL TRADE!!

Their collection comprises a complete assortment of all the latest Parisian Novelties in Velvet, Moire-Antique, Cloth, Plain Silk, &c., &c.; while the facilities afforded by their connection with the largest Manufacturing House, (of these goods,) in New York, enable them to guarantee better value than is obtainable elsewhere in this market.

GEO. BULPIN & CO.
174 Chestnut Street, above 7th.
September 3, 1856–3m.

GUN NOTICE.—Andrew Wurfflein,
Importer and Manufacturer of
GUNS, RIFLES, PISTOLS, &c.,
No. 122 North Second Street, Philadelphia,

Where he keeps constantly on hand a general assortment of fine double and single barrel Shot Guns, large duck guns, rifles and pistols, of all kinds. Also, the celebrated cast steel rifles, with increased twists, to shoot the pointed ball of his own make; rifle barrels, shot bags, pouches, &c. He invites persons wishing to purchase goods in his line, to call and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere, as he is determined to sell on the MOST REASONABLE TERMS.

☞ Particular attention paid to REPAIRING in all its branches. ANDREW WURFFLEIN.

September 3, 1856–3m.

SHERIFF'S SALES.—By virtue of sundry writs of Venditioni Exponas issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Huntingdon county, and to me directed, I will expose to public sale, at the Court House, in the borough of Huntingdon, on THURSDAY, the 25th of SEPTEMBER, 1856, at 10 o'clock a. m. of said day, the following described real estate, to wit:

A tract of land situate in Brady township, Huntingdon county, containing about sixty acres, being part of the Sugar Grove Farm, lying on both sides of the Pennsylvania Rail Road, on the west side of Mill Creek, adjoining the Juniata river, lands of Irvin, Greene and others, having thereon erected a large two story frame tavern house, one saw mill, one barn and store house, one warehouse, three dwelling houses, and other buildings and out buildings. Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Robert Kyle.

ALSO—All the right, title and interest of Defendant, of, in and to a tract of land lying partly in Brady and partly in Henderson township, adjoining lands of Irvin, Greene and Watson on the east, the Juniata river on the south, lands of John McCahan on the west, and James Simpson on the north, containing about 60 acres, more or less, most of which is cleared, with a large tavern house, stable, saw mill, store house, ware house and three dwelling houses. Also, the interest of defendant in a tract of land in Henderson township, adjoining on the north lands of Jane Armitage, on the east lands of James Simpson, on the south by Alexander Simpson, on the west by Samuel Goodman, containing 114 acres, more or less, about 80 acres cleared, with a house and barn and frame carpenter shop and excellent orchard thereon. Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of James J. Goodman.

JOSHUA GREENLAND, Sheriff.
SHERIFF'S OFFICE, }
Huntingdon, August 27, 1856. }

NOTE.—Plaintiff hereby gives notice, that on the sale of the Mill Creek property, the interest of James J. Goodman, in the premises, will first be offered for sale, subject to a mortgage of $2206 60, with interest from the 1st day of April, 1855. It will then be sold on the mortgage as the property of Robert Kyle, and the purchaser will take the title of William Buchanan discharged from liens.

The purchaser will be required to pay $400 when the property is struck down, and the balance of his bid on the acknowledgement of the Sheriff's deed at November Term.

EXAMINATION OF TEACHERS.—The undersigned will meet the School Directors, and teachers for examinations in their respective districts as indicated in the following table.

Districts.	Time.	Place.
Tell,	Friday, Aug. 29,	Union School house.
Tod,	Tuesday, Sept. 2,	Newburgh,
Morris,	Thursday, Sept. 4,	Spruce Creek,
Franklin,	Friday, Sept. 5,	Hook School house.
Warriorsmark,	Saturday, Sept. 6,	Warriorsmark,
Alexandria,	Monday, Sept. 8,	Alexandria,
Porter,	Tuesday, Sept. 9,	"
Walker,	Wednesday, Sep. 10,	McConnellstown,
Henderson,	Thursday, Sep. 11,	Court house,
West,	Monday, Sep. 22,	S. C. Bridge,
Barree,	Tuesday, Sep. 23,	Manor Hill,
Jackson,	Wednesday, Sep. 24,	McAlevy's Fort,
Penn,	Friday, Sep. 26,	Marklesburg,
Hopewell,	Saturday, Sep. 27,	"
Brady,	Wednesday, Oct. 1,	Mill Creek.
Shirley,	Thursday, Oct. 2,	Aughwick Mills,
Shirleysburg,	Friday, Oct. 3,	Shirleysburg.
Cromwell,	Saturday, Oct. 4,	Orbisonia,
Dublin,	Monday, Oct. 6,	Shade Gap.
Springfield,	Tuesday, Oct. 7,	Maddensville.
Clay,	Wednesday, Oct. 8,	Scottsville,
Cass,	Thursday, Oct. 9,	Cassville,
Cassville,	" " "	" "
Union,	Friday, Oct. 10.	Place of Elections.

The time of meeting will be, 10 o'clock a. m. at each of these places, and punctuality is very desirable. Teachers must attend a public examination if they desire certificates.

ALBERT OWEN,
Aug. 13, 1856-3m. *County Superintendent.*

500 CHESTNUT POSTS for Sale by
(sept10) CUNNINGHAM & DUNN.

35 SACKS COFFEE just received and for sale by CUNNINGHAM & DUNN.

JOHN FRISCH, Watch Maker, Has opened shop on Hill street one door west of W. & J. Carmon's store. Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired promptly, and in the best manner. All work warranted. September 10, 1856.

LIST OF PREMIUMS to be awarded

by the Agricultural Society of Huntingdon county, at the Fair to be held at Huntingdon, on the 8th, 9th and 10th of October next, 1856.

HORSES.

Best Stallion,	$5 00	Best draft horse,	2 00
Second best do.,	3 00	Second best do.,	1 00
Third best do.,	2 00	Best riding horse,	2 00
Best 2 or 3 year old colt,	3 00	Second best do.,	1 00
" colt under 1 year old,	1 00	Best match horses,	4 00
" brood mare,	3 00	Second best do.	2 00
Second best do.,	1 50		

Judges: A. P. Wilson, Esq., Huntingdon; R. F. Haslett, Spruce Creek; John Colder, Porter; David Rupert, Hays Hamilton, Franklin.

NEAT STOCK.

Best pair work oxen,	$4 00	Best cow,	3 00
Second best do.,	3 00	Second best do.,	2 00
Third best do.,	2 00	Best 3 year old heifer,	2 00
Best bull,	3 00	" two year old do.,	1 00
Second best do.,	2 00	" calf,	1 00

HOGS.

Best boar,	3 00	Best sow,	3 00
Second best do.,	2 00	Second best.,	2 00
Third best do.,	1 00	Best litter of pigs,	2 00

SHEEP.

Best fine wooled buck,	3 00	Second best do.,	2 00
Second best do.,	2 00	Best fine wooled ewe,	3 00
Best Southdown do.,	3 00	Second best do.,	2 00
Second best do.,	2 00	Best long wooled do.,	3 00
Best long wooled do.,	3 00	Best Southdown do.,	3 00

Judges: Samuel H. Bell, Shirley; Wm. Hileman, Morris; Peter Livingston, Barree; John Garner, Penn; Eli Wakefield, Brady.

PLOWING.

Best,	4 00	Third do.,	2 00
Second best,	3 00	Fourth do.,	1 00

Judges: Elisha Shoemaker, Henderson; John Shaver, Shirley; A. B. Sangaree, Walker; Wm. Hutchison, Warriorsmark; Samuel Wigton, Franklin.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

Best plow,	3 00	Best wheat drill,	3 00
" harrow,	2 00	" corn planter,	3 00
" cultivator,	3 00	" horse rake,	2 00
" hill-side plough,	3 00	" reaper,	3 00
" windmill,	3 00	" mower,	3 00

Judges: John S. Isett, Franklin; Perry Moore, Morris; George Jackson, Jackson tp.; Kinzie L. Green, Clay; Isaac Long, Walker.

GRAIN.

Best wheat,	4 00	Best rye,	2 00
Second best do.,	3 00	Best oats,	2 00
Best Indian Corn,	3 00	Best buckwheat,	2 00
Second best do.,	2 00		

Judges: Thomas Fisher, Huntingdon; Hon. Thos. Stewart, West; George Eby, Shirley; James Entrekin, Hopewell; Leonard G. Kessler, Brady.

DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.

Best bread,	3 00	Best hard soap,	1 00
Second best do.,	2 00	Second best do.,	50
Third best do.,	1 00	Best candles,	1 00
Best pound cake,	1 00	Second best do.,	50
Second best do.,	50	Best carpet,	2 00
Best sponge cake,	1 00	Second best do.,	1 00
Second best do.,	50	Best hearth rug,	1 00
Best butter,	3 00	Second best do.,	50
Second best do.,	2 00	Best flannel,	2 00
Third best do.,	1 00	Second best do.,	1 00
Best Maple sugar,	1 00	Best quilt,	2 00
Best cheese,	2 00	Second best do.,	1 00
Second best do.,	1 00	Best wool socks,	50
Best apple butter,	1 00	Best worsted do.,	50
Best tomato catsup,	1 00	Best ornamental needle work,	1 00
Best honey,	1 00		
Best jelly,	1 00	Second best do.,	50
Second best do.,	50	Best silk embroidery,	1 00
Best preserves,	1 00	Second best do.,	50
Second best do.,	50	Best shell work,	1 00
Best pickles,	1 00	Second best do.,	50
Second best do.,	50		

☞ Persons whose trade is baking cannot enter this list in competition, as it is intended for the encouragement of housekeepers. But bakers may compete among themselves and obtain like premiums.

Judges: John Scott, Esq., Huntingdon; John Porter, Esq., Alexandria; Mrs. John Gemmill, Porter; Mrs. A. W. Benedict and Miss Prudence Jackson, Huntingdon.

MECHANICAL IMPLEMENTS AND MANUFACTURES.

Best two-horse carriage,	2 00	" and greatest variety of tin ware,	1 00
" buggy,	1 00	" lot of earthen and stone ware,	1 00
" set of single harness,	1 00	" cooking stove,	1 00
" set of farming do.,	1 00	" washing machine,	50
" bridle and saddle,	1 00	" made meat vessel,	1 00
" pair of boots,	1 00	" churn,	1 00
" do. shoes,	50	" best pair of horse shoes,	50
" side of sole leather,	1 00	" specimen of marble work,	2 00
" kip and calf skin,	1 00		
" side harness & upper,	1 00		
" lot of cabinet ware,	1 00		

Judges: Gen. J. C. Watson, Mill Creek; Peter Stryker, Porter; James Saxton, Huntingdon; Dr. J. A. Shade, Shade Gap; James Wilson, Henderson.

FRUITS.

Best and greatest variety of apples,	3 00	Second best do.,	1 00
Second best do.,	2 00	Best quinces,	1 00
Best dozen Fall apples,	2 00	Best and greatest variety of grapes,	3 00
Second best do.,	1 00	Best native grapes,	2 00
Best doz. winter apples,	2 00	Second best do.,	1 00
Second best do.,	1 00	Best dozen peaches,	2 00
Best pears,	2 00	" " plums,	1 00

Judges: R. Bruce Petriken, Esq., Huntingdon; Dr. Wm. Swoope, Porter; Jacob Cresswell, Tod; Thos. T. Cromwell, Esq., Cromwell; David Hawn, Walker.

VEGETABLES.

Best potatoes,	2 00	" turnips,	50
Second best do.,	1 00	" onions,	50
Best sweet potatoes,	2 00	" celery,	50
" tomatoes,	1 00	" cabbage,	50
Second best,	50	" squashes,	50
Best purple eggs,	50	" pumpkins,	50
" peppers,	50	" water melon,	50
" beets,	50	" musk melons,	50
" parsnips,	50	" beans,	50
" carrots,	50	" peas,	50

Judges: Israel Grafius, Esq., Porter; Alexander Port, Esq., Huntingdon; Gen. John McComb, Jackstown; David Henderson, Franklin; John Gemmill, Porter.

FLORAL.

Best display of flowers in bloom,	2 00	Best variety of dahlias,	1 00
Second best do.,	1 00	Second best do.,	50
Best display of plants,	2 00	Best boquet,	50

Judges: Geo. C. Bucher, Porter; Col. S. S. Wharton, Huntingdon; Mrs. P. C. Swoope, Miss Julia Miles, Huntingdon; Miss Matilda Colder, Porter.

POULTRY.

Best pair of turkeys,	1 00	Second best do.,	50
Second best do.,	50	Best pair of chickens,	1 00
Best pair of geese,	1 00	Second best do.,	50
Second best do.,	50	Best display of poultry,	2 00
Best pair of ducks,	1 00	Second best do.,	1 00

Judges: Dr. John McCulloch, Huntingdon; Daniel Womelsdorf, Esq., Franklin; George Wilson, Tell; Simeon Wright, Esq., Union; Wm. P. Orbison, Esq., Huntingdon.

Judges on Discretionary Premiums, for articles not enumerated in the foregoing list:—Col. John Cresswell, Barree; James Clarke, Esq., Birmingham; Wm. B. Smith, Jackson; James Henderson and Gen. Geo. W. Speer, Cassville.

JONATHAN McWILLIAMS, Pres't.

J. S. BARR, Sec'y.

Huntingdon, Aug. 26, 1856.

UNITED STATES AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

—OFFICE, 160 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.—The Fourth Annual Exhibition of the United States Agricultural Society, will be held at Powelton, (Philadelphia,) on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, October 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th and 11th.

Premiums from $25 to $200, amounting in the aggregate to $14,000, will be offered for the various classes of Domestic Animals, Fruits, American Wines, Vegetables, Grains, and Agricultural Implements and Machinery.

A Local Committee at Philadelphia, representing the various branches of Industry, has been appointed to co-operate with the officers of the Society, in perfecting arrangements for the Exhibition. And $15,000 have been guaranteed to meet expenses. This material aid, coupled with the excellence of the selected location, and the large amount of Premiums offered, induces the expectation that the Exhibition of 1856, will be superior to any of its predecessors.

A Grand Agricultural Banquet, in which ladies, as well as gentlemen, will participate, will take place on Friday, October 10th, when distinguished gentlemen will address the assemblage.

Favorable arrangements with the various railroads, for the transportation of Stock and other articles are in progress, the terms of which will be given on application at the office.

The List of Entries, the Awards of Premiums, and the Proceedings, will be published in the Journal of the Society for 1856.

The Premium List, with the Regulations and Programme of the Exhibition, will be furnished on application to Mr. JOHN M'GOWAN, Assistant Secretary of the United States Agricultural Society, 160 Chestnut street, (Rooms of the Philadelphia Agricultural Society,) or by addressing the Secretary, at Boston. MARSHALL P. WILDER,

WILLIAM S. KING, Secretary. President.

September 3, 1856–3t.

STOVES, STOVES.—Wholesale and RETAIL.

—We respectfully call the attention of Country Merchants and those in want of a good article of Cooking, Heating Stoves, to our extensive stock, comprising the following Stoves, to wit:

Globe Cook, Completes, Delaware Cook, Banner, Flat Top, Bay State, Ariel, Buck Cook, &c., &c.

Our Heating Stoves consist of Bar rooms, Cannon Stoves, Salamanders, &c.

Our MACGREGOR Heating Stoves, for Halls, Parlors and Stores, *warranted* to give more heat than any other Stove in the market, as numerous references will show.

N. B. Also, Agents for Queen's Patent Portable Forges & Macgregors Cauldron Furnaces, for rendering lard, &c., &c. Give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

NEMAN & WARNICK,
N. E. Corner Second & Race Sts.

September 3, 1856–3m.

ALREADY ON HAND WITH FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

—MOSES STRAUS has just received a splendid stock of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

such as

DRY GOODS OF ALL KINDS, READY MADE CLOTHING, &c., &c., &c., &c.

☞ Call and examine for yourselves.

Huntingdon, Aug. 27, 1856.

JOHN FRISCH, Watch Maker,

Has opened shop on Hill street one door west of W. & J. Carmon's store. Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired promptly, and in the best manner. All work warranted. September 10, 1856.

HUNTINGDON & BROAD TOP RAIL ROAD. CHANGE OF SCHEDULE!

On and after Wednesday, September 3, 1856, Trains will leave daily (Sundays excepted) as follows:

FIRST TRAIN.

STATIONS.	A.M.		P.M.
Leave Huntingdon	9.30	Arrive	2.01
" McConnellstown	9.45	Leave	1.46
" Pleasant Grove	9.54	"	1.37
" Marklesburg	10.04	"	1.25
" Coffee Run	10.20	"	1.04
" Rough & Ready	10.30	"	12.55
" Fishers' Summit	10.50	"	12.39
" Saxton	11.10	"	12.23
" Riddelsburg	11.26	"	12.07
Arrive at Allaquippa	11.36	"	12.M

SECOND TRAIN.

	P.M.		A.M.
Leave Huntingdon	5.30	Arrive	8.34
" M'Connellstown	5.43	"	8.19
" Pleasant Grove	5.54	"	8.10
" Marklesburg	6.06	"	7.58
" Coffee Run	6.20	"	7.42
" Rough & Ready	6.30	"	7.34
" Fishers' Summit	6.50	"	7.16
" Saxton	7.10	"	6.50
" Riddelsburg	7.26	"	6.37
Arrive at Allaquippa	7.34	Leave	6.30

Connecting at HUNTINGDON with the following Trains on Pennsylvania Rail Road: the Express Train West at 7.12 a. m.—the Through Mail Train East at 2.36 p. m., and the Through Mail Train West at 5.18 p. m.

Connecting at ALLAQUIPPA with Four Horse Mail Coaches to BEDFORD.

Fifty pounds Baggage allowed each passenger. For any further information inquire at the office of Transportation Department, Huntingdon.

JAMES BOON, *Superintendent.*

September 3, 1856.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

—In pursuance of an Order of the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, there will be exposed to sale, by public outcry, on WEDNESDAY, the 1st day of OCTOBER, next, on the premises, ALL THAT CERTAIN LOT OR PARCEL OF GROUND, situate on Stone Creek, in Jackson township, in the county of Huntingdon, adjoining lands of Margaret H. Cummins, and John McIlroy, and containing FIVE ACRES and one hundred and forty-six perches, with a GRIST MILL, having three run of stones, a SAW MILL, PLASTER MILL, and DWELLING HOUSE thereon erected. These mills are nearly new, have been constructed in the most substantial and workmanlike manner, are situated in a good wheat growing district, and can do as much and as good work as any other mills in the neighborhood. To any one desiring to purchase mill property this would be a suitable mark. This lot, &c. is to be sold as the property of William Cummins, deceased, by his administrators.

The terms of sale to be one third of the purchase money to be paid on confirmation of the sale, and the residue in two equal annual payments thereafter, with interest, to be secured by the bonds and mortgage of the purchaser.

Sale will commence at 12 o'clock of said day, where due attendance will be given by the undersigned.

JOHN CUMMINS,
GEO. JACKSON,
Administrators.

August 27, 1856.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR OBTAINING A HOME IN THE WEST.

—The undersigned offers to sell 4000 acres of fine tillable prairie land in a good healthy locality, within 85 miles of Chicago, on the Chicago, Alton and St. Louis Rail Road, in Livingston county, Illinois. Will sell any number of acres to suit purchasers, and the terms of payment made to suit the circumstances of any persons that have too small a capital to open a farm on their strength. Men of large families can never have the same opportunity for getting a comfortable home. The proprietor of the land having a large farm opened, would give employment at good wages to purchasers that have more help than they need.

Will be found at the Exchange Hotel, until after the 1st September. Persons desiring to move to the West within 18 months, will do well to call.

JONATHAN DUFF.

Huntingdon, August 5, 1856. Agent.

PREMIUM IMPROVED SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.

The only Silver Medal yet awarded by Agricultural Societies, was given to THIS SUPERIOR ARTICLE, at the last Pennsylvania State Fair, at Harrisburg, as a FERTILIZER of the BEST QUALITY for WHEAT, CORN, OATS, Grass and Potatoes, raising HEAVY CROPS, and greatly IMPROVING the SOIL. The subscriber respectfully informs FARMERS and DEALERS that he is prepared to supply the Fall demand with this superior and well-tested article.

☞ Agents Wanted.—A liberal discount allowed. Also, No. 1 Peruvian and Mexican Guano, Poudrette and Land Plaster, Oils, Candles, Soap, &c., of the best quality, at lowest market rates. JNO. L. POMEROY,

9 & 10 South Wharves, below Market St., Philadelphia.

August 20, 1856–3m.

PERUVIAN GUANO.

—Experience has taught the Farmer that the ONLY RELIABLE Fertilizer is the PERUVIAN GOVERNMENT GUANO.—The subscriber, Sole Agent in Philadelphia for the sale of it, has now on hand a large stock of

PURE PERUVIAN GUANO,

Which he will sell at the lowest Cash price, in lots to suit either dealers or farmers. S. J. CHRISTIAN.

Sole Agent for Philadelphia,
No. 48 North Wharves, and 97 North Water St.

August 20, 1856–3m.

COAL MINES FOR RENT.

—The Huntingdon and Broad Top Rail Road Company have now, in addition to their mines already in operation, two more opened and ready to lease. For terms apply to

L. T. WATTSON,
No. 56 Walnut street, Philadelphia,
or JAMES BOON,
Superintendent, Huntingdon.

August 6, 1856–3t.

☞ Democratic Standard, Hollidaysburg, insert 3 times, and charge this office.

NEW GOODS.

—Just received, a variety of articles at the corner of Smith and Alleghany streets, Cedar and Willow ware, Axes, double and single bit, Stoves, Iron Kettles, Plough Shears, &c., &c., wholesale and retail. GEO. HARTLEY.

AUCTION ROOM.

—Having fitted up an Auction Room adjoining his store, the undersigned will sell off part of his stock by auction, every Saturday evening, and during the Court, until disposed of. Persons having any articles of furniture or merchandize, to dispose of, by sending the same to the Auction Room in his charge, can have sales made to the best advantage, on moderate charges—or if the owners prefer attending to their sales, they can have the use of the Auction Room a day, week, &c., at moderate charges. GEO. HARTLEY.

Huntingdon, August 6, 1856–3t.

KEYSTONE STATE SAPONIFIER,

or CONCENTRATED LYE, warranted to make soap without lye, and with little trouble. It makes hard, soft, and fancy soaps. For sale at the cheap Drug and Fancy Store of WM. WILLIAMS & CO.

Market Square, Huntingdon, Pa.

PORTRAIT OF JAMES BUCHANAN.

—The most correct likeness ever made; executed in the highest style of Art, and printed on fine India paper, published and for sale, Wholesale and Retail, by L. N. ROSENTHAL, LITHOGRAPHER, N. W. corner Fifth and Chestnut streets, Philadelphia.

Size of paper, 17x26. Retail price, $1. A liberal discount will be allowed those wishing to sell again. july15

HISTORY OF THE EARLY SETTLEMENT OF THE JUNIATA VALLEY.

—The citizens of Huntingdon county can procure the above work at the Bookstore of W. COLON, in Huntingdon, who will also mail it to any address on the receipt of two dollars. Huntingdon, July 23, 1856.

SALT! SALT!!—Direct Importation!

ASHTON, MARSHAL and FINE SALT,

Ground Alum Salt, Dairy Salt—a large stock constantly on hand and for sale by CARR, GIESE & CO.,

Produce Commission Merchants, 21 Spear's Wharf, Baltimore.

☞ Lump Plaster always on hand. July 22, 1856.*

SWAINE'S PANACEA, the greatest

remedy for Scrofula, for sale at the Cheap Drug Store of WM. WILLIAMS & CO.

BROWN'S ESSENCE OF JAMAICA

GINGER, for sale by WM. WILLIAMS & CO.

HILLIER'S Excelsior furniture Polish,

for Piano Fortes and Oil Paintings, at WM. WILLIAMS & CO'S.

BALSAM SULPHUR for sale by

WM. WILLIAMS & CO.

FRESH lot of Clarified Table Oil for

sale by WM. WILLIAMS & CO.

DR. ROWAND'S Blackberry Root, an

inestimable and warranted remedy for Bowel Complaints, at the cheap Drug, Variety and Fancy store of WM. WILLIAMS & CO.

THE FINEST assortment of Fancy

Cassimeres ever offered; Vestings and Coat Cassimers, and at lower prices than can be purchased at any other House, for sale by J. & W. SAXTON.

OIL—Linseed and Fish—for sale at the

store of LOVE & M'DIVIT.

LEAD PIPE for sale at the Hardware

Store, Huntingdon.

A FARM FOR SALE.

—The subscriber will sell a tract of land situate in Henderson township, Huntingdon county, 5½ miles from Huntingdon and 2½ from Mill Creek, containing 115 acres—from 10 to 15 acres of which are cleared, the balance well timbered. The improvements are a small log house and log barn, saw mill and school house. The place is well supplied with excellent water. There is also a good peach orchard on the premises. The farm adjoins lands of Hiram Grady, Robert Black, Jos. Dorland, and John Flenner. For terms and further particulars apply to the subscriber, residing near the premises. JAMES SIMPSON.

August 20, 1856.*

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

The undersigned offer at private sale, A TRACT OF FINE LIMESTONE LAND, situate in Woodcock Valley, Huntingdon county, about one mile from McConnellstown, one and a half from the Broad Top Rail Road, and six and a half from the Pennsylvania Rail Road and Canal at Huntingdon. There are 451 ACRES in the whole tract, 200 of which are cleared and in good cultivation; 100 acres are in clover and 20 in timothy. It is all *GOOD LIMESTONE LAND,* and can conveniently be divided into two or more farms.

There are a *good Dwelling House, Frame Stable, Double Barn* and *Outbuildings* and *Two Orchards,* on the property.

A stream sufficient for a *Saw Mill* runs through it, and there are springs in every field except one.

The land which is not cleared is well covered with Poplar, Chesnut, Whiteoak, Hickory, Walnut, Locust and Maple timber of the best quality.

There is a good Lime Kiln on the farm, and *a Vein of Fossil Ore* runs through the land, which will make iron equal to any manufactured on the Juniata.

The land is all patented, and an indisputable title will be given.

Possession given after the first of April next.

TERMS—One fourth in hand, and the residue in three equal annual instalments with interest.

Any further information desired, will be given by MILES & DORRIS, Huntingdon, DANIEL FLENNER on the premises, or the undersigned at Kittaning.

A. & A. REYNOLDS,
Executors of David Reynolds, deceased.

July 8, 1856.—3m

☞ Patriot & Union, Harrisburg, Intelligencer, Lancaster, Gazette, Reading, each publish 3 m. and send bill to this office.

THE NEATEST AND BEST ASSORTMENT OF BOOTS AND SHOES, JUST RECEIVED BY LEVI WESTBROOK.

Ladies and gentlemen are invited to call and examine my beautiful assortment of Boots and Shoes of all sizes, of the latest styles, for all ages.

Huntingdon, June 4, 1856.

BOOTS, SHOES, GAITORS, AND FASHIONABDE HATS,

SELLING AT VERY LOW PRICES,
AT H. ROMAN'S CLOTHING STORE.
Huntingdon, Pa.

NEW GROCERY STORE.

Everything of the best Cheaper than elsewhere.

LOVE & McDIVIT inform the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity, and the public in general that they have just opened in Market Square, in the dwelling formerly occupied by Esquire Snare, a handsome assortment of the most CHOICE GROCERIES, including every article usually kept in the best Grocery Stores in the city. Having a boat running, we are determined to accomodate the public with the freshest and best. Give us a call and examine for yourselves.

Huntingdon, May 21, 1856.

SADDLERS' improved splitting and

gauge Knives for sale at the Hardware store of JAS. A. BROWN & CO., Huntingdon, Pa.

GRINDSTONES with friction rollers,

Whetstones, Oil Stones, also Knives and Forks, Spoons, Scissors, &c., decidedly the best assortment in the county. Porcelain, Tinned and Plain Boilers, Stewing, Frying and Baking Pans, for sale at prices which make it the interest of purchasers to call at the Hardware Store of JAS. A. BROWN & CO.

MACKEREL—In whole and half barrels.

Also, ROE HERRING by the half barrel, for sale at the cheap grocery of LOVE & M'DIVIT.

SUMMER CLOTHING.

Summer Coats,	87½
Summer Pants,	87½
Summer Vests,	87½

AT ROMAN'S CLOTHING STORE.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

—Letters of Administration on the Estate of Elizabeth Long, late of Shirley township, Huntingdon county, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said deceased will please make payment, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement. JOHN LONG, *Administrator.*

Shirleysburg, July 16, 1856.*

LIGHTNING RODS! Armitage's Patent OF SUPERIOR ELECTRIC MAGNET LIGHTNING RODS,

it is now admitted on all hands, that every building to be secure from the destructive influences of lightning should be provided with a good conductor.

The large number of worthless rods that are put up makes it necessary for purchasers to examine the merits of the different rods offered for sale.

The public need but to examine Armitage's rods to be convinced that they are constructed upon not only the best, but the only safe principle of any rod in use.

Over 6000 of these rods have already been put up without the loss of a dollar's worth of property by lightning in any building to which they have been attached, which is the best evidence that they are perfectly secure. I have a few on hand which I will sell for less than half of the retail price asked by Armitage, to close out my stock. Call soon at Colon's Book Store, Huntingdon, Pa., where they can be had of WM. COLON.

Huntingdon, July 16, 1856.

SUPERIOR VANILLA BEAN for

sale at the Cheap Drug Store, Market Square.

SUPERIOR HORSE BALLS,

at WILLIAMS & CO'S.

CITRATE of Magnesia for sale at the

New and Cheap Drug Store in Huntingdon, Pa.

GLASS of all sizes from 8x10 to 20x30,

received and for sale by WILLIAMS & CO.

FRESH lot of Balm of a Thousand

Flowers, for sale at the new Drug, Fancy and Variety Store, Market Square, Huntingdon, Pa.

R. A. DORSEY. JAS. DOUGHERTY.

DORSEY & DOUGHERTY, Wholesale

Dealers in TOBACCO AND SEGARS, No. 11 North Fifth Street, Philadelphia. [July 8, 1856.

BALSAM FIR for sale at the Cheap

Drug Store of WM. WILLIAMS & CO.

PRIME lot of Farina, just received and

for sale at WILLIAMS & CO'S.

WRIGHT'S Hair Regenerator or Amber

Gloss, for sale at WILLIAMS & CO'S.

TEAS from 15 to 22 cents per quarter,

at LOVE & M'DIVIT'S.

FLOUR—Always on hand and for sale

at LOVE & M'DIVIT'S GROCERY.

LEMON SYRUP, a genuine article, for

sale by WM. WILLIAMS & CO.

Fresh lot of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral for

sale at Williams & Co's Cheap Drug Store.

SCHENCK'S Pulmonic Syrup for the

cure of Consumption, for sale by WM. WILLIAMS & CO'S.

HUSBAND'S celebrated Calcined Magnesia,

for sale at the CHEAP DRUG STORE, Market Square, Huntingdon, Pa.

TOBIAS' Venetian Liniment, for sale

by WM. WILLIAMS & CO.

BAY RUM—A genuine article for sale

by WM. WILLIAMS & CO.

FANCY SOAPS,

At the Cheap Store of WM. WILLIAMS & CO.

STRAY COW.—Came to the residence

of the subscriber, in Warriorsmark township, on the 8th day of August, inst., a large handsome MILCH COW, of a deep red color, with a white stripe along her belly, and about eight years old.—The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take her away, otherwise she will be disposed of according to law.

Aug. 20, 1856. JOHN A. HENDERSON.

FARMERS OF THIS NEIGHBORHOOD,

Growers of Wheat and Rye, Use LEINAU'S SUPER PHOSPHATE OF LIME, if you want heavy crops, Or LEINAU'S AMERICAN FERTILIZER. These valuable Manures have been used for the past six years successfully for the Grain and Tobacco Crop in Virginia, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland and the Islands of Bermuda and Barbadoes. A barrel, (250 lbs) is sufficient for an Acre of Land. The above Fertilizers are composed of reliable Chemical Elements, which largely increase the Crop and improve the soil, *doubling the value of the land.* Price of the Phosphate of Lime, is $40 00 a ton. Nitrogened $50 00, the American Fertilizer $25 00 per Ton, or $3 50 a Barrel, $1 25 a Keg; also, every variety of GUANO, Pure Land Plaster, Pot Ash, Nitrate of Soda, Bone Dust, Powdered Charcoal, &c., &c. GEO. A. LEINAU, Proprietor,

No. 19 South Front Street, Philadelphia.

☞ Goods delivered free of charge.

To Wholesale Dealers, a liberal discount. Pamphlets in the English and German Language gratis. Orders at a distance, Cash accompanying or Draft, promptly attended to by G. A. LEINAU, Proprietor, Philadelphia, Pa.

N. B. Diplomas have been awarded from the Pennsylvania Agricultural Society; New York Crystal Palace Association and New Jersey State Agricultural Society.

August 20, 1856–3m.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

—Letters of administration on the Estate of Thomas McCabe, late of Franklin township, Huntingdon county, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned Administrator, all persons indebted to said Estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement to OWEN McCABE,

August 6, 1856.* Administrator.

ROWAND'S Improved Tonic Mixture,

for Fever and Ague, at WILLIAMS & CO'S.

FRESH OLIVE OIL

For sale at WILLIAMS & CO'S.

PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS CARDS.

DR. JOHN McCULLOCH, offers his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. Office at Mr. Hildebrand's, between the Exchange and Jackson's Hotel. Aug. 28, '55.

T. P. CAMPBELL, Attorney at Law, Office in the brick row near the Court House.

JOHN SCOTT. SAMUEL T. BROWN.

SCOTT & BROWN, Attorneys at Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Office same as that formerly occupied by Mr. Scott. Huntingdon, Oct. 17, 1853.

JOHN N. PROWELL, Attorney at Law, Will attend faithfully to all legal business entrusted to his care. Huntingdon, July 20, 1855.

J. SIMPSON AFRICA, County Surveyor, Huntingdon, Pa. Office on Hill street.

DRS. MILLER & FRAZER, DENTISTS, Huntingdon, Pa. Offices on Hill street, opposite the Court House, and North East corner of Hill and Franklin. Jan. 9, 1856.

J. & W. SAXTON, Huntingdon, Pa.—Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Grain, &c., &c.

WM. COLON, Dealer in Books, Stationary, Wall Paper, &c. &c.

D. P. GWIN, Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

J. M. CUNNINGHAM & BRO., Founders, Huntingdon, Pa.

R. C. McGILL, Founder, Alexandria, Huntingdon county, Pa.

MOSES STROUS, Dealer in Dry Goods, Ready Made Clothing, Groceries, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, etc.

H. ROMAN, Dealer in Ready Made Clothing, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

BENJ. JACOBS, Dealer in Dry Goods, Ready Made Clothing, Groceries, Queensware, &c. &c.

LEVI WESTBROOK, Dealer in Gentlemen's, Ladies' and Misses' Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, etc.

LONG & DECKER, Dealers in Groceries, Confectionaries, Queensware, Flour, &c.

JOSEPH REIGGER, Watchmaker and dealer in Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry, &c.

WM. WILLIAMS, Plain and Ornamental Marble Manufacturer.

LOVE and McDIVIT, Dealers in Groceries, Confectionaries, Flour, &c.

JAS. A. BROWN and CO., Dealers in all kinds of Hardware.

CUNNINGHAM and DUNN, Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Grain, &c. &c.

OWEN BOAT, Carriage and Waggon Manufacturer.

HENRY McMANIGILL, Proprietor of the Farmers' Home Hotel.

ANDREW MOEBUS, Proprietor of the Broad Top House.

JOHN F. RAMEY, Practical Surveyor, Huntingdon, Pa. Office on Hill street, one door east of the Huntingdon Marble Yard.

REFERENCES—L. T. Watson, Philadelphia; J. P. Leslie, Geologist, Philadelphia; Charles Mickley, Rough and Ready Furnace, Hon. Jonathan M'Williams.

ADAMS & CO'S EXPRESS. T. K. SIMONTON, Agent, Huntingdon, Pa. Money, Packages, and Goods of all kinds received and forwarded at the risk of the Company, to all the cities and principal towns in the United States.

ORBISON, DORRIS & CO., Miners, and Dealers in Broad Top Coal, Huntingdon.

MAGUIRE & PORT, Miners, and Dealers in Broad Top Coal, Huntingdon.

KESSLER, WHITNEY & CO., Miners, and Dealers in Broad Top Coal, Huntingdon.

POWEL, SAXTON & CO., Miners, and Dealers in Broad Top Coal. J. W. Saxton, Huntingdon; R. Hare Powel, 56 Walnut st., Philadelphia.

THE BEST CHEESE always on hand

at 14 cts., at LOVE & McDIVIT'S.

TOBACCO, Segars and Snuff, the best,

at LOVE & McDIVIT'S.

BEST SUGARS, from 8 to 15 cents,

at LOVE & McDIVIT'S.

BEST COFFEE, at 14 cents, to be had

at LOVE & McDIVIT'S.

BEST MOLASSES from 50 to 75 cts.,

by the gallon, at LOVE & McDIVIT'S.

MIXED PICKLES, Pepper Sauce and

Catsup, at LOVE & McDIVIT'S.

UMBRELLAS and Parasols, of a new

style, just received, and for sale by

apl16 J. & W. SAXTON.

ARE you afflicted with Rheumatism?—

JOHN C. WESTBROOK, of Cassville, manufactures a sure cure for Rheumatism. December 7, 1855.

W. L. B. MUSGRAVE & CO., Wholesale

Druggists, and Dealers in Drugs, Spices, Chemicals, Dye-Stuffs, Acids, Glassware, Paints, Oils, Glass, &c., 376 Market Street above 11th, South Side, Philadelphia.

☞ Druggists and country merchantt are requested to give them a call and examine their stock and prices, before making their purchases. May 28, 1856.

ATTENTION, ATTENTION!

Best Zinc Paint only $2 68 per keg.
Pure White Lead only $2 87 per keg.

And other paints in proportion, at the cheap Hardware Store of J. A. BROWN & CO.

BUILDERS, do you believe it? Nails

are selling at $4 90 per keg, at the new Hardware Store of J. A. BROWN & CO.

MACKEREL, Codfish, Salmon, Herring,

Pork, Hams & Sides, Shoulders, Lard and Cheese, constantly on hand and for sale by

J. PALMER & CO.,

April 2, 1856–3m. Market Street Wharf, Philadelphia.

DRUGS! DRUGS! DRUGS!!—W. WILLIAMS & CO.

have just received from Philadelphia, a new and fresh supply of

DRUGS, MEDICINES,
PAINTS and BRUSHES,
OILS, DYE-STUFFS,

Perfumery, Fancy Soaps, Fluid, Camphene, Turpentine, Alcohol, and a general assortment of *Artist Colors and Brushes,* Spices of all kinds, Window Glass of all sizes, and Putty, all kinds of Varnish, Japan, Copal No. 1 and 2, Coach body and Black Spirits, *Pure Cod Liver Oil* for the cure of Rheumatism, Scrofula, Gout, Lumbago, Tetter, Chronic Erysipelas, Chronic Sore Eyes, White Swelling, Glandular Swelling, Pulmonary Consumption, Chronic Bronchitis, Rickets, and for all diseases of the skin, by the quart, gallon, or smaller quantity. The Balm of a Thousand Flowers, the greatest remedy of the age for baldness and purifying the skin. John H. Patethorp's celebrated cure for Fever and Ague. *No Cure, No Pay.* Price $1.—Fine Tobacco and Segars. All the above with a number of articles too tedious to mention, for sale at the new cheap Drug Store of W. WILLIAMS & CO.,

Diamond Square, opposite Couts' Hotel.

Huntingdon, July 2, 1856.

SOMETHING NEW IN HUNTINGDON.

—The celebrated Centre county Iron for sale at the following prices: 4 cents per lb.; for common assorted ¾ inches square and round up, 4¼ cents; for horse shoe and spike rods, including ½ and ⅝ in. square, and 5 cents for nail rods, at the cheap store of

CUNNINGHAM & DUNN.

Huntingdon, June 17, 1856.

BROAD TOP HOUSE. ANDREW MOEBUS

would respectfully inform the public that he has fitted up the Broad Top House, on Allegheny street, at the Broad Top Depot, Huntingdon, and is now prepared to entertain strangers and travellers in an unobjectionable style.

His table will always be supplied with the substantials and delicacies of the season. His Bar is furnished with the choicest liquors. In a word, no pains will be spared to render guests comfortable and happy. june 18.

SPERMACETI, a prime lot, for sale by

WM. WILLIAMS & CO.

GENUINE Electric Oil for sale at the

CHEAP DRUG STORE, Market Square.

DR. GREEN'S Aromatic Sap, for Stomach

Complaints, for sale at the Variety Store of WM. WILLIAMS & CO.

DR. JOHN BULL'S Sarsaparilla, and

DR. TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA, for sale at the cheap Drug Store, by WM. WILLIAMS & CO

THE HUNTINGDON FOUNDRY IN BLAST AGAIN!

—The subscribers take this method of informing their friends and the public generally, that they have rebuilt the Huntingdon Foundry, and are now in successful operation, and are prepared to furnish Castings of every description, of best quality and workmanship, on short notice, and on reasonable terms. Farmers are invited to call and examine our Ploughs. We are manufacturing the Hunter Plough. This plough took the first premium at the Huntingdon county Agricultural Fair last fall. Also, Hunter's celebrated Cutter Ploughs, which can't be beat—together with the Keystone, Hillside and Bar-shear ploughs. We have on hand and are manufacturing Stoves—such as Cook, Parlor, and Office stoves for wood or coal. Hollow ware, consisting of Kettles, Boilers, Skillets, &c., all of which we will sell cheap for cash or in exchange for country produce. Old metal taken for castings. By a strict attention to business, and a desire to please, we hope to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

J. M. CUNNINGHAM & BRO.

Huntingdon, April 30, 1856.

SPECIAL NOTICE!—R. C. McGILL

wishes to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has bought the Alexandria Foundry, lately owned by Israel Graffius, Esq., together with its Patterns, Flasks and other contents. And from his long experience in the business, he hopes to obtain a share of the public patronage. As he has the Foundry in full operation, he can furnish all who may give him a call with all kinds of Castings, such as Rolling Mill, Forge, Grist and Saw Mill Castings—improved Thrashing Machine Castings. And in a short time will have Cook Stoves of various sizes and improved patterns for wood and coal.—Also, ten-plate, air-tight, parlor, and bar-room stoves, of various sizes, for wood or coal. Also, Castings for houses, cellar grates, such as Lintels, Sills, Sash weights, etc.—Ploughs of every description, the latest and most improved styles. Also, Sled Soles and Wagon Boxes, oven frames, large bells, and water pipes. Hollow ware—consisting of kettles, boilers, etc. Having turning lathes he will be able to furnish any of the above named articles of either wood or iron—and all other kinds of Castings, "too numerous to mention," all of which will be sold cheaper than ever for Cash and all kinds of country produce. Old metal will be taken in exchange for castings. Bring along your old metal, your cash and country produce, when any articles are wanted. R. C. McGILL.

Alexandria, April 23, 1856.

TO THE PUBLIC.—The undersigned

informs his friends and the public generally, that he has leased the FARMERS' HOME HOTEL, in the borough of Huntingdon, and is now prepared to accommodate with boarding and lodging all who may favor him with a call. His Bar is furnished with the best liquors.

LIVERY STABLE.—He has also provided himself with a good stock of Horses, Carriages, &c., for the accommodation of the public, at reasonable charges.

HENRY McMANIGILL.

Huntingdon, April 7, 1856.

BOOKS! BOOKS! 40,000 Volumes

of new and popular Books, embracing every variety usually kept in a Philadelphia Book Store, and many of them at half the Publisher's retail prices, the subscriber now offers to the public.

All School Books used in the county can be had in any quantities at retail and wholesale rates.

Foolscap, Letter, and Wrapping paper, wholesale, or by the ream.

100 Superior Gold Pens with Silver and Gold cases, from $1 upwards.

Also Pocket and Pen Knives of Rogers' and others' best manufacture.

100 Splendid Port Monniacs and Pocket Books at 20 cts. and upwards.

3,000 pieces Wall Paper of the latest and prettiest styles, just received from New York and Philadelphia, prices from 10 cts a piece and upwards.

500 beautifully painted and gold gilted Window Shades at 44 cts. and upwards.

The public have but to call and examine, to be convinced that in buying of the above stock they will be pleased and also save money. Remember the place, corner of Montgomery and Railroad streets. WM. COLON.

Huntingdon, April 16, 1856.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS! AT D. P. GWIN'S.

D. P. Gwin has just received from Philadelphia a large and beautiful assortment of Spring and Summer Goods, consisting of the most fashionable Dress Goods for Ladies and Gentlemen, such as Black Silks, Chamelion and Fancy Silks, Silk Challi, Challi Delains, Spring Styles of Hamilton Delains, Barages, all Wool Delains, Fancy and Domestic Gingham, Debarge, Madonna Cloth, Alpaca, Lawns, and Prints of every description.

Also a large lot of Dress Trimmings, Dress Buttons, Bonnet Silks, Ribbons, Gloves, Mitts, Hosiery, Laces, Veils, Collars, Undersleeves, Chimizetts, Mohair Head Dresses, Summer Shawls, &c.

Also, Cloths, Black and Blue, Black and Fancy Cassimers, Cassinets, Vestings, Cotton Drills, Nankeen, Muslins bleached and unbleached, Ticking, Checks, Table Diaper, Woolen and Linen Table Covers, and a variety of goods too numerous to mention.

Also, Bonnets and Hats, Boots and Shoes, Queensware, Hardware, Buckets, Churns, Tubs, Baskets, Oil Cloth.

Groceries, Fish and Salt, and all goods usually kept in a country store.

My old customers, and as many new ones as can crowd in, are respectfully requested to call and examine my Goods.

All kinds of country produce taken in exchange for goods at the highest market prices.

Huntingdon, April 9, 1856.

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

LATEST ARRIVAL.

J. & W. SAXTON are now receiving, and now opening, one of the finest assortments of Goods ever offered to the citizens of this place, as follows:

Cloths, Cassimers, Sattinetts, Vestings—Cotton Goods for Summer wear. Also, Shalleys, Berages, Lawns and Prints, with other articles for the ladies. A splendid lot of Black Silk, Ladies' striped and barred Dress Silk, Muslin, Linn Goods, and in fact, every article of wearing apparel necessary for the Ladies.

Hosiery and Fancy Goods. Also, all kinds of Dress Trimmings, Gloves, Combs, ribbons, Hair Broods, Dress Caps, and every kind usually kept in a country store. Bonnets and Straw Hats of the latest styles; silk, crape, and straw bonnets. Hats and Caps of the very latest styles, and of every shape and color.

Boots and Shoes. Our stock of Boots and Shoes can't be beat for quality and cheapness of prices, and one of the finest stocks ever offered.

Carpet and Oil Cloth. A splendid assortment of Carpet, Druggett, and Oil Cloth. Also—Hardware, the best assortment in town, not excepting the Hardware establishment, and at lower prices. Queensware, Groceries, Tobacco, Segars, Willow ware and Cedar ware, Ropes, Tow-lines, and Cords, and everything usually kept in a country store, can be had at the Cheap Store of

Huntingdon, April 16, 1856. J. & W. SAXTON.

THE CHEAP CORNER FOREVER!

SPRING and SUMMER GOODS, Ready-Made Clothing, &c.—BENJAMIN JACOBS informs his old customers and the citizens of the borough and county of Huntingdon generally, that he has just opened an extensive assortment of Goods of all kinds suitable for Spring and Summer, which will compare in quality and prices with any others brought to town the present season. His stock consists of every article of Ladies' Dress Goods. In part, Ginghams, Lawns, printed and plain Bareges, Prints of all kinds, Muslins, Gloves, Hosiery, &c., &c., in fact all articles of dress to be found in any other store in town.

Also, an extensive assortment of Ready-made Clothing, for men and boys, for spring and summer wear, all well made and of good materials. Also, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes, of all sizes.

Also, Groceries, Queensware, Glassware, Hardware, equal to any in town; and many more articles "too numerous to mention."

My old customers and the public in general, are invited to call and examine my new Goods. They will find them equal in quality, and as low in price, as any others in the county.

All kinds of country produce taken in exchange for Goods at the highest market prices.

Huntingdon, March 26, 1856.

OLD STROUS HAS COME AGAIN

with a splendid stock of CLOTHING, made up in the latest styles of the choicest Goods. The stock consists in part of Dress and Frock Coats, Pants, Vests, &c., &c., all of which will be disposed of at low rates.

Also, a good assortment of DRY GOODS, Comprising Bareges, Tissues, Challeys, De Laines, Brilliantes, Lawns, &c.

Also, GROCERIES, &c.

Being anxious to secure a part of the public confidence and patronage, I will do my utmost to merit the same, and therefore would earnestly solicit those about purchasing any thing in my line, to call and examine my Stock before going elsewhere, as I shall always keep a complete Stock constantly on hand, to enable me to suit the tastes of all who may feel inclined to favor me with their custom. Remember your old friend Mose!

MOSES STROUS,
Dorris' Building, Huntingdon, Pa.

March 19, 1856.

GROCERY AND CONFECTIONARY STORE.

LONG & DECKER, respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they still continue the Grocery and Confectionary business, under the Sons of Temperance Hall, on Main stret, Huntingdon, where they have now on hand a full and general assortment of

Groceries and Confectionaries,

which they will sell wholesale and retail. They have also on hand Buckets, Salt, Carpet Bags, Fancy Articles, &c., &c., &c., all of which they will sell cheap. Country produce taken in exchange for Goods—the cash paid when we have no Goods to suit customers.

As we are determined to accommodate all who may call at our store, we invite an examination and trial of our stock.

LONG & DECKER.

Huntingdon, Apl. 19, 1856.

HUNTINGDON COMMERCIAL SCHOOL.

—This school has been opened in the Hall formerly used by the Sons of Temperance, on Hill street. The course of instruction embraces Single and Double Entry Book-keeping, Lectures on Commercial Science and also Lectures on Commercial Law, Ethics, and Political Economy, delivered by members of the Bar.

The Student passes through a course comprising over four hundred forms, writing out, Journalizing, Posting, and closing four entire sets of Books, solving Problems, &c., precisely as in real business, and in addition to this he has large practice in oral and blackboard exercises, in opening and closing Single and Double Entry Books, in Partnership, Administration, Joint and Compound Company settlements, in receiving a partner into co-partnership, and settling with a retiring one, all of which, together with various other exercises and calculations, cannot fail to give full satisfaction and profit the learner.

Students can enter, at any time, a day or evening class, or both, if they wish—the time is unlimited. They can leave at any time and return at pleasure without additional charge.

☞ Assistance given, when required, in opening and closing books.

For any other particulars address personally or by letter,

T. H. POLLOCK,

Huntingdon, April 2, 1856. Principal.

CLOTHING!—A NEW ASSORTMENT JUST OPENED!

and will be sold 30 per cent CHEAPER than the cheapest.

H. ROMAN respectfully informs his customers, and the public generally, that he has just opened at his store room in Market Square, Huntingdon, a splendid new stock of Ready-made

Clothing for Spring and Summer,

which he will sell cheaper than the same quality of Goods can be purchased at retail in Philadelphia or any other establishment in the country.

Persons wishing to buy Clothing would do well to call and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere.

Huntingdon, April 2, 1856.

HUNTINGDON CARRIAGE AND WAGON MANUFACTORY.

—OWEN BOAT, thankful for past favors, respectfully informs the public in general that he has removed to his new shop on Washington street, on the property lately and for many years occupied by Alex. Carmon, where he is prepared to manufacture all kinds of Carriages, Buggies, Rockaways, Wagons, and in short, every kind of vehicle desired. Rockaways and Buggies of a superior manufacture and finish always on hand and for sale at fair prices.

Repairing of all kinds done at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms.

Huntingdon, May 16, 1854.

LATEST ARRIVAL OF SUMMER GOODS

at the BROAD-TOP DEPOT. CUNNINGHAM & DUNN, have just received a well selected stock of Spring and Summer Goods, consisting of

Dry Goods, Groceries,
Hats and Caps,
Boots and Shoes,

Hardware, Queensware, Cedarware, Crockery-ware, stone and earthen, Tin ware, Cane Fishing Rods, Ready-made Clothing, and in short, everything usually kept in a country store.

Fish, Salt, Bacon and Plaster, kept constantly for sale. Call and examine our goods and judge for yourselves. All kinds of country produce taken at the highest market price in exchange for Goods.

The highest market price paid for Grain. Prompt attention paid to storing and forwarding all kinds of Merchandize, Produce, &c.

Huntingdon, May 14, 1856.

MARBLE YARD. The undersigned

would respectfully call the attention of the citizens of Huntingdon and the adjoining counties to the stock of beautiful marble now on hand. He is prepared to furnish at the shortest notice, Monumental Marble, Tomb, Tables and Stones of every desired size and form of Italian or Eastern Marble, highly finished, and carved with appropriate devices, or plain, as may suit.

Building Marble, Door and Window Sills, &c., will be furnished to order.

W. W. pledges himself to furnish material and workmanship equal to any in the country, at a fair price. Call and see, before you purchase elsewhere. Shop on Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa.

Huntingdon, May 16, 1855.

COUNTRY DEALERS can buy Clothing

from me in Huntingdon at WHOLESALE, as cheap as they can in the cities, as I have a Wholesale Store in Philadelphia. H. ROMAN.

Huntingdon, April 2, 1856.

WATCHES, CLOCKS, AND JEWELRY.

The subscriber, thankful to his friends and patrons, and to the public generally, for their patronage, still continues to carry on at the same stand, one door east of Mr. C. Couts' Hotel, Market street, Huntingdon, where he will attend to all who will favor him with their custom; and also keeps on hand a good assortment of Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, &c., &c., all of which he is determined to sell at low prices. Clocks, Watches and Jewelry of all kinds will be repaired at short notice, and having made arrangements with a good workman, all repairs will be done in a neat and durable manner, and any person having articles for repairing, shall have them done at the promised time. By paying strict attention to business, and selling at low prices, he hopes to receive a share of public patronage.

JOSEPH REIGGER.

MAIL LINE from Mount Union to CHAMBERSBURG.

The undersigned still continues to run a tri-weekly line of stages over the road between Mount Union and Chambersburg. Good horses and comfortable stages have been placed on the route, and experienced and trusty drivers will superintend the running of the Coaches. The proprietor of the line is desirous that it be maintained, and he therefore earnestly calls upon the public generally to patronise it, confident that it will be for their mutual advantage. Every attention necessary will be given, and the running of the stages will be regular.

☞ Stages leave Mt. Union at 5 o'clock, p. m., every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday—returning on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays; arriving at Mount Union in time for the cars. Stages stop at Shirleysburg, Orbisonia, Shade Gap, Burnt Cabins, Fannettsburg, Horse Valley, Strasburg, and Keefer's store.

☞ Fare through $3,00; to intermediate points in proportion. JOHN JAMISON.

August 22, 1855–tf.

FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP FOR SALE.

The advertiser offers at private sale the concern known as the "Keystone Machine Works," in Harrisburg, Pa.

This property consists of a corner lot of 78x105 feet, situated near the heart of the town. On the premises are a Machine shop, Foundry, Blacksmith shop and Brass Furnace. The buildings were all erected expressly for their present use. The machinery, tools and fixtures are of the best description and in good repair.

The location is one of the best in the town, and is well adapted for carrying on a general foundry and machine business, and would also be a first rate point for agricultural machine building.

The ground and buildings will be sold with the machinery, or leased, as parties may desire.

A sale will be made on liberal terms, and to enterprising men this is a rare opportunity to embark in a well established business. For further information address

GILLIARD DOCK,

May 7, 1856. Harrisburg, Pa.

STAUFFER & HARLEY. CHEAP WATCHES and JEWELRY,

wholesale and retail at the "Philadelphia Watch and Jewelry Store," No. 96, North Second street, corner of Quarry, Philadelphia.

Gold Lever Watches, full jewelled 18 carat cases	$28 00
Gold Lepines	24 00
Silver Lever Watches, full jewelled	12 00
Silver Lepine, jewels	9 00
Superior Quartiers	7 00
Gold Spectacles	7 00
Fine Silver do	1 50
Gold Bracelets	3 00
Ladies' Gold Pencils	1 00
Silver Tea Spoons, set	5 00
Gold Pens with Pencil and Silver Holder	1 00

Gold Finger Rings, 37½ cents to $80; Watch glasses, plain, 12½ cents; Patent, 18¾; Lunett, 25; other articles in proportion. All goods warranted to be what they are sold for. STAUFFER & HARLEY.

On hand, some Gold and Silver Levers and Lepines, still lower than the above prices. October 31, 1855–1y.

NEW WHOLESALE DRUG STORE

—N. SPENCER THOMAS, No. 26 South Second St., Philadelphia, Importer, Manufacturer, and Dealer in Drugs, Chemicals, Acids, Dye Stuffs, Paints, Oils, Colors, White Lead, French and American White Zinc, Window Glass, Glassware, Varnishes, Brushes, Instruments, Ground Spices, Whole Spices, and other articles usually kept by Druggists, including Borax, Indigo, Glue, Shellac, Potash, &c., &c., &c. All orders by mail or otherwise promptly attended to. Country merchants are invited to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. Goods sent to any of the wharves or railroad stations. Prices low and goods warranted.

Philadelphia, March 12, 1856–1y.

THE WEST BRANCH INSURANCE COMPANY,

of Lock Haven, Pa., insures Detached Buildings, Stores, Merchandize, Farm Property, and other Buildings, and their contents, at moderate rates.

DIRECTORS—Hon. John J. Pearce, Hon. G. C. Harvey, John B. Hall, T. T. Abrams, Charles A. Mayer, D. K. Jackman, Charles Crist, W. White, Peter Dickson, Thomas Kitchen.

Hon. G. C. Harvey, President; T. T. Abrams, Vice President; Thos. Kitchen, Secretary.

REFERENCES—Samuel H. Lloyd, Thos. Bowman, D. D., A. A. Winegardner, Wm. Vanderbelt, L. A. Mackey, Wm. Fearon, A. White, Dr. J. S. Crawford, James Quiggle, A. Updegraff, John W. Maynard, James Armstrong, Hon. Simon Cameron, Hon. Wm. Bigler.

A. S. HARRISON, Agent.

Huntingdon, April 9, 1856.

BEST STEEL BLADE Moulders'

Shovels, Miners' Coal Shovels, &c., at the new Hardware Store of J. A. BROWN & CO.

HAMS, Shoulders and Flitch for sale

by LOVE & McDIVIT.

METAL AND CHAIN PUMPS, extremely low,

at J. A. BROWN & CO'S. HARDWARE STORE.